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Youth.

Child with the butterfly,
Boy with the ball,
Youth with the maiden—
Still I am all.

Wisdom of manhood
Keeps the old joy;
Conquered illusions
Leave me a boy.

Falsehood and baseness
Teach me but this:
Earth still is beautiful,
Being is bliss.

Locks to my temples
Hoary may cling;
'Tis but as daisies
On meadows of spring.

—*Bayard Taylor.*

A Fragment.

Long years agone, in childhood's dawn,
I heard a mystic lay;
Still o'er my soul its billows roll
As if it were to-day.

A phantom fleet, its weird notes beat
A fairy minstresy;
With rhythmic swell they rose and fell
In wondrous melody.

Yet if, to hear, I bent my ear
No more those weird notes beat;
But faint and far, in muffled ear,
They died in echoes sweet.

Now evermore—I walk the shore
And listen—all in vain;
For evermore, ah! nevermore,
I hear that mystic strain!

OUR TREASURE.

Our girl Mary had been engaged hastily, but we never regretted that haste. Never had we been so respectfully served, nor so thoroughly well satisfied as now. Every one told us that we had a "treasure," and her very manner of opening the door to a visitor was bewitching; while grocers' young men and the milk man and butcher seemed to linger entranced when they came to deliver their wares. Mary took their compliments calmly, and had a ready smile for them all, without departing from the quiet dignity of her ways, and we felt no shadow of coming evil, until matters began to look serious with the one-armed postman.

This same postman had delivered our letters regularly for the last two years, always in the same business like way, never lingering for a moment, never by any possibility smiling or exchanging a word with either of us, and yet we looked upon him quite in the light of a friend, and speculated about his history, as lonely women will about those with whom they come in contact. He had been in the army and had lost an arm; this was all we knew about him, except that he was evidently a German, and quite good looking—not to say scholarly in his aspect.

"Were you aware," asked Brunhilda one morning, "that Miss Murphy speaks German?"

"Speaks German!" I repeated, in amazement. "And pray how did you find it out?"

"By hearing her address the postman in that tongue," was the reply.

"I shall nip this in the bud," said I, severely. But presently better thoughts came to me. I remembered my own youth, and I remembered Cranford, where Miss Mattie, after the death of an old lover, softens to Martha and allows "followers."

A week or two passed, and I was attending to my preserves one day in the kitchen—it was a pleasure to do anything in Mary's kitchen, everything looked so immaculately clean, almost poetical, I thought—and I approached the subject uppermost in my mind by saying, carelessly:

"So, Mary, you know German, it seems. How does that happen?

Mary's pretty face was overspread by a rosy cloud as she replied, in a low tone: "I picked it up myself. I had some German books once."

Then she sat down and cried, very much to my bewilderment; and presently she exclaimed: "I should like to tell you something, Miss Darlingford; I shall feel better when you know all."

"I hope," said I, with a vague expectation of dreadful developments, "that 'all' is not very bad, Mary?"

The flush deepened on the pretty face, but for answer she took from her bosom a black ribbon to which was fastened a plain gold ring. I dropped my preserves in amazement; the girl looked so young.

"You are a widow, then?" said I, with a feeling of tender pity. "Poor child!"

"I don't know whether I am or not," was the reply, with a fresh burst of tears, "and that is what troubles me so."

I turned to my preserves again, with a smile, as I thought of the good looking German postman.

"Miss Darlingford," continued the girl, more composedly, "I want to tell you everything, and I am sorry now that I didn't do this at first. But I felt that it would be against me, and I had to get a place. I have a boy six years old"—

"In the name of wonder," I exclaimed, "how old are you yourself?"

"I am twenty-five," she said, a little proudly; "and Mr. Blumenthal promises to take care of Willie; he wants me to let him pay his board now."

Here I sat down hard in a chair to collect myself. People have other things besides greatness thrust upon them; and I saw that I was destined to prove a most unwilling benefactress to the one-armed postman. Why is it, I thought, bitterly, that if one ever does happen upon that *rari avis*, a model servant, all the powers of darkness seem leagued together to spirit her away?

"Where is your child?" I asked, with a strong effort.

"I have put him to board a little way out of town," replied the girl, sadly. "He is with a friend of mine, who takes good care of him; and I always go to see him on my afternoons out; but I do miss him so!"

And here she broke down again.

"But what does it all mean?" I continued, for my sympathies were getting dreadfully worked upon. "Why are you not living with your husband, if he is alive? or why do you not know it if he is dead? Just tell me the whole story, Mary, from beginning to end."

At this point Brunhilda, who always scents a romance from afar, appeared upon the scene, and gracefully established herself upon the kitchen dresser.

"Seven years ago," said Mary, "when I married William Murphy, I thought there was no one like him in the world; and I should think so yet if he hadn't nearly worried the life out of me. But I shall always believe that his mother was to blame for it all. She was that jealous of Will that it sometimes seemed as if she would like to scratch my eyes out. We lived with the old people for a year or two; but after little Willie was born I had no peace at all for his grandmother, who insisted on having her way with him, and I naturally thought that I had a right to mine.

"The old people had money, and lived very comfortably, and Will and his father carried on a coal yard together; but Will fell into bad company, and took to drinking, and his father and mother were so bitter toward him, it drove him to desperation. You see, they were people who had always been respected, and they couldn't bear the disgrace; and many's the night I've sat up watching for Will, so that they shouldn't know when he came in. I taught myself German, by way of amusement, on those lonely evenings. Some one gave the books to Will, and I had always been fond of study at school.

"After awhile we left the old people, and moved into two rooms of our own; and I worked hard at sewing and knitting and anything I could get to support us. Will did not improve, though he was never unkind to me; and one morning a boy brought me a crumpled note from my husband telling me that he had gone to California, and that he would never come back unless he came a sober man, and with money to support me and our boy. His father had been harder with him than ever, and he said he was sick of it all; and as he was of no use to us, he would not stay to be a disgrace. I have never heard from him since.

"Will's mother came to me and said that she should look upon the boy as hers now, and we must go home with her at once. But I put her off, to gain a little time; for I was young, you see, and ignorant, and I was afraid that she had the power to make us go; and when she left me, I just packed my clothes and Willie's, and went off to the depot, and came to L——. I had this friend living near here—we used to go to school together—and she got me a place in a store. But I couldn't pay my board and Willie's and clothe us both out of that; and finally I concluded to leave the boy with Ellen, and get a place at service.

"And now I don't know whether Will is living or dead; but I can't help thinking that if he was living he would have written to me and sent me some money, for he always loved me."

It struck Mary's audience that he had a very strange way of showing his love; but then they were old maids, and could not expect to understand such matters.

Mary presently produced a photograph, which was just the opposite of what we expected; for her Sweet William was a fine, manly-looking young fellow, and we felt drawn to him at once. But then we felt drawn to the postman too; and it was absolutely essential to the latter's happiness that number one should have departed from this terrestrial scene. Until there was sufficient evidence of this, however, there was reason to fear an Enoch Arden *denouement;* and we assured Mary that it was positively wrong for her to give Mr. Blumenthal any encouragement.

It was probably owing to this disinterested advice that we were honored by a regular call from our hitherto taciturn friend. We were nearly as much surprised to hear him speak as though we had known him to be dumb; and when he propounded the somewhat startling question "if I did not think the man who had married Mary ought to be dead by this one time," it did appear as though—if the person in question had a due regard for the fitness of things—he would be; but the point at issue was not so much whether he ought to be as whether he was.

Mr. Blumenthal, however, simply intended to express his firmly grounded opinion that William Murphy was dead, and that his widow would show her good sense by abandoning her present position of maid-of-all-work, and becoming Mrs. Blumenthal without delay. It seemed impossible to convince him that California was not out of the world, and that travelers did occasionally return from that bourne. His own views of the region was evidently embodied in the belief that people who went there because they could not live here, ended by giving up the attempt at living altogether. He was certainly very much in love; and it would be an excellent match for Mary, even if he had not the regulation amount of limbs and belongings.

Brunhilda was quite carried away by the postman's eloquence and good looks. "I believe he is right," said she, when he had gone; "it is not at all probable that Murphy is living, or he would certainly have written to his wife." Adding, with her usual happy disregard of logic: "And why should two lives be spoiled with this uncertainty about a man who, after all, isn't worth it?"

I began to entertain a private opinion that Herr Blumenthal kept back our letters from mail to mail for the pleasure of bringing them singly, and having a moment's confab with Mary several times in the course of the day; for she had declined receiving visits from him until she could be assured that her husband was really dead. Poor girl! she was certainly very much to be pitied; and it seemed quite inexcusable in William Murphy to give her so little satisfaction either in living or dying.

But one morning something happened. Mary received a letter from her mother-in-law, that came through her friend Ellen, in which she was sternly summoned to attend her husband's funeral. He had died of fever in a hospital, and the remains, by his own dying request, had been sent on from San Francisco to be laid in the family burying ground.

The poor little widow was nearly beside herself at this news; and it was as much as we could do to get her and the boy off properly. She promised faithfully to return to us—nothing, she declared, would induce her to remain with old Mrs. Murphy; but it was with heavy hearts that we saw her depart.

I am sorry to say that our Teutonic postman, instead of sharing his inamorata's sorrow, was evidently in a state of confused bliss—not much to be wondered at, perhaps, in the existing state of things; but somewhat inconvenient in its results, as we were constantly favored with letters never intended for us, while our rightful correspondence wandered elsewhere. We took a genuine interest, however, in this strange love affair, even while selfishly congratulating ourselves that the inevitable catastrophe of losing Mary would not occur for some months yet.

Alas! it was nearer than we dreamed. On the third day, instead of Mary, as we had expected, there came a letter; and the letter began with the astounding announcement that our *cidevant* handmaiden was so happy that she scarcely knew how to write to us!

People have different ideas of happiness; but it really seemed to us that a slight degree of unhappiness would have been more becoming in Mrs. Murphy just then.

We went on with the letter in a sort of blank amazement, and read that, on the writer's arrival at the Murphy mansion, the first person she encountered was the deceased himself. As may be conjectured, he had never been dead at all, although he had been very ill with fever in a hospital, and fancying himself dying, he had made the request to have his remains sent on to his parents. The occupant of the next cot had died, and the two became somewhat mixed up in the minds of the officials—hence the mistake, which, although inconvenient, was cheerfully borne with for the sake of seeing the lost son walk in alive and well.

Clothed in his right mind, too; for he had long ago deplored his evil ways, and his industry and self-denial had accumulated a nice little sum for the purchase of a cozy home nest. Thither wife and child were to be taken at once; and Mary wrote joyfully that she never knew how much she loved Will until she saw him standing before her at his father's door, when she had supposed him to be dead.

Not a word of poor Carl Blumenthal, except to say that Will was so good, he did not blame her or Mr. B. in the least, and would certainly shake hands with the latter should he chance to meet him—only, he was very glad that he got home when he did.

We rejoiced, of course, in Mary's joy; but, if the truth must be told, we were very sorry for ourselves; and as to poor Mr. Blumenthal, he was scarcely to be thought of at all—his future stretched before us such a gray, dismal blank. We broke our dreadful news to him in fragments, giving him a morsel at a time as we thought him able to swallow it.

After a long period of silence, the deserted German shook his head sorrowfully, and said: "That one little woman she have a dreadful smile" (poor fellow, he meant "irresistible"), "and she speak German like to break my heart. She should not ought to with her husband not dead."

Evidently he could not divest himself of the idea that Mary was in some way to blame for Mr. Murphy's unexpected appearance.

Brunhilda actually cried for sympathy, and took a melancholy pleasure in running to the door for our letters. But such is the ingratitude of human nature, that she was probably compared, somewhat to her disadvantage, with the lost one.

About six months elapsed, when we one day encountered our blighted friend with a fair haired little woman clinging to his arm and looking very happy. She was evidently German, and as evidently his wife; and he subsequently informed us that she was an old sweetheart who had followed him from home. She had arrived just at the right time, to act as a poultice for the wounds inflicted by "that one little woman" with the "dreadful smile."

This arrangement naturally "made things comfortable all around," with the exception, perhaps, of two lone women who had lost a treasure that could not be replaced.

Fashion Notes.

Net mittens are revived.

Tilleul is a leading color.

Foulards are fashionable.

Full dress demands the bonnet.

White chip is declining in favor.

Demi-saison styles are coming in.

Bonnet trimmings are not elaborate.

Yellow and tilleul are leading colors.

Mittens are all at once very fashionable.

The old Tuscan straw braids are revived.

Open, lace-like straws are coming in vogue.

Leghorn straw bonnets are most sought for.

Mandarin is one of the new shades of yellow.

Rough straw twists are preferred for round hats.

Moonlight blue is the popular shade of this color.

Shawls of every kind will be much worn this spring.

Yellow Italian straws are the first choice in bonnets.

Some mittens are of white, others of black or colored lace.

Persian khenna is an instantaneous, inodorous hair dye.

The newest bonnet ribbons are woven with plush effects.

Tilleul, or linden green, is a pale tint of yellowish green.

All shades of gray are seen in the de beiges and vigognes.

The fashionable color, tilleul, is very trying to the complexion.

All oriental fabrics are very fashionable at the moment in Paris.

Vesuve is the newest shade of red. It is a brilliant flame color.

Straight curtain bands are seen on most of the Leghorn bonnets.

Square crowns for bonnets are more called for than pointed ones.

Shot camel's hair goods are made with smooth surfaces this season.

Round hats are worn only for shopping, traveling and demi-toilet.

The dry goods counters are gay and bright with new dress fabrics.

Some of the percales have light gray, drab, tilleul and white grounds.

Counterfeit Coin.

There is a large amount of counterfeit coin in circulation, the New York *Sun* says, judging from the complaints of people engaged in all branches of business. The counterfeits are of all denominations, beginning with a five-cent nickel and ending with the trade dollar. Only a few of the latter are in general circulation. Half dollars, however, are handled by everybody, and upon these the counterfeiters have exerted their highest art. There are at present counterfeits of four or five different substances which closely resemble the genuine silver half dollar. The most dangerous of these is conceded to be made of glass, silvered over by some process, which makes the counterfeit similar in appearance and feeling to the government coin. Saloon keepers say that it is exceedingly difficult to detect the fraud, particularly as the ring is perfect. In an uptown barroom one was taken from a customer, and the fact that it was counterfeit pointed out to him. The barkeeper then gave him change, saying: "We get these glass coins dollars in every day, and they are so good that with our customers we seldom say anything, as they pass out without difficulty." The counterfeit quarters are exceedingly numerous, and are well calculated to deceive people who are not used to handling coin. The stage lines and the street cars without conductors suffer considerably from the abundance of counterfeit coin, as passengers can slip bad money into the boxes in payment of fares without discovery. The losses in consequence are so serious that the advisability of taking out the boxes and employing conductors is under consideration.

Excitement in Nova Scotia.

The question of precedence having arisen between certain queen's counsel, an affidavit was read in the supreme court of Nova Scotia, setting forth that the seal attached to the commission of queen's counsel appointed by the local government, was not the great seal of the province, but the old seal which was ordered to be returned by the imperial government in 1869. The premier of the local government admitted the government had been using the old seal. The court expressed astonishment at such contempt for her majesty's authorized and expressed opinion, and said that all acts requiring the great seal done since 1869 were totally void.

This state of affairs leaves Nova Scotia to-day without a parliament and without a government, with all grants of marriage licenses, consequently marriages, and all commissions since 1869 totally void. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence. The chief justice, after intimating that it would require imperial legislation to rectify the matter, adjourned the court for ten days for a full inquiry.

A Rash Bet.

A Rochester man, according to the *Sunday Herald* of that city, bet five dollars the other day that he could put a billiard ball in his mouth. If he had been a newspaper man no one would have taken the bet, but being another kind of hairpin, the V was planked. Sure enough, the feat was accomplished, but the performer could not get the ball out. Physicians were sent for. The most attractive ladies in town were put *vis-a-vis* with the victim, but they couldn't attract worth a cent. Sam Hilbreth, who has the reputation of drawing the biggest ball ever held in Rochester, was called in; he couldn't conduct satisfactorily. Finally the doctors tried again. One got a loadstone, another took a cue-rious instrument and caromed on the two tonsils; he then made a cushion shot on the larnyx, and tried to pocket the ball in the bronchials. After some skillful play, with several scratches, he nursed the ball out. That whale of prophetic billiard spheres, now swallows codfish rotundities.

Chinese Coolies in Cuba.

The London *Saturday Review*, commenting upon the report of a special commission appointed to investigate the condition of Chinese coolies in Cuba, says:

One sentence in the commissioners' report supplies a terrible intimation: "Of the more than 140,000 Chinese who sailed for Cuba, upward of 16,000 died during the voyages." With a few exceptions the concurrent testimony of the witnesses bears evidence to an amount of suffering endured on the passage which almost surpasses belief.

The wretched creatures were confined in the holds; were beaten without mercy, in some cases even unto death; were supplied with bad food and insufficient water; were shut up in bamboo cages, or chained to iron posts; some were "kicked to death by the sailors," and "others on the point of death, but not dead, were thrown overboard." No wonder, then, that numbers sought relief in suicide. One witness says: "twenty men" (his fellow passengers) "cast themselves overboard;" "eight jumped overboard," states another; and opium lent its aid to rid some of the sufferers of their misery.

"On arrival, what happens to the coolie?" asks the Chinese government. "On landing," replies Hsieh-Shuang-chin, "four or five foreigners on horseback, armed with whips, led us like a herd of cattle to the barracoons to be sold." These men were then taken to the market, and were compelled to submit to treatment which to Chinamen, whose sense of decency is keen, was peculiarly abhorrent. They were obliged to remove their clothing, so that their persons might be examined and their prices fixed. "This covered us with shame," say fifty-two petitioners.

After the evidence brought forward as to the way in which the coolies are treated during the various stages of their immigration until they reach the sugar or other plantations of the island, the question "Do employers treat coolies kindly?" sounds like a mockery; but it might at least have been supposed that self-interest would have induced the masters to keep the coolies in good bodily health. Even this motive, however, seems to have been insufficient to work any good for the immigrants. They are underfed, overworked and treated with great barbarity. Maize and bananas form the staple food allotted to them.

Many stated that, contrary to the regulations which limit the hours of labor to twelve out of the twenty-four, they were made to work from four in the morning until midnight. Sunday brought them no relief, and any attempt to rest was punished by merciless flogging. Abundant evidence is furnished that the murder of coolies was not at all infrequent, and cases of suicide by hanging, by jumping into sugar caldrons and by taking opium, were of common occurrence.

These statements appear so incredible that we naturally turn for their confirmation or refutation to the statistics furnished by the commissioners, and from these we learn that out of 114,081 coolies who landed in Cuba during the twenty years ending 1873, 53,502 died in the island. These figures speak for themselves. And it cannot be said that infirmities arising from old age had anything to do with this high rate of mortality; for, according to the commissioners, the coolies were all young men.

The fact, therefore remains that during the twenty years above named, nearly fifty per centum of the young and naturally vigorous Chinamen who landed in Cuba succumbed to the effects of the cruel treatment to which they were subjected.

A Miser's Fate.

When the government desired to borrow a large sum of money from the immensely wealthy miser, Foscne, he refused the loan on the plea of poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, should they institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to "the trap door he attached a spring lock, so that on shutting it would fasten of itself. By-and-bye the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house searched; woods explored, and the ponds were dragged, but no Foscne could they find; and gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled with his gold to some part where, unknown, he could be free from the hands of the government. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily engaged in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They drew back the door, and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscne, the miser, and scattered about him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. The worshiper of mammon had gone into his cave to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.

Spitz Venom.

Two cases of hydrophobia are reported from Staten Island, and in both the victims were bitten by Spitz dogs. In one case it is reported that the dog was not rabid, and he appears to have been only irritable in the other. Before the great increase now noted in the frequency of these accidents it was thought that society paid sufficiently for the advantage it derived from dogs by the deaths they caused in communicating rabies; yet that was when there were no dogs about but the old acclimated breeds, that did not go mad often, and so far as close observation could discover did not cause hydrophobia save when they had it themselves. It was bad enough that way, and certainly it is infinitely worse to have in all our streets and in many houses an animal which seems to possess a virus capable of causing hydrophobia while the animal himself is to all appearance in a normal condition. Persons who care for the lives of their little children should take notice that the number of cases reported is now large in which this dog, while himself apparently not mad, has caused hydrophobia by his bite. They have not, therefore, in regard to this species, even that slight assurance of safety which, in regard to other dogs, is derived from the warning of evident sickness in the animal himself.—*New York Herald.*

Life Insurance Policies.

A bill was presented in the New York State Senate regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies. It declares that no life insurance company whose net surplus as to policy holders shall be less than $1,000,000 shall have power to declare forfeited any policy hereafter issued by reason of non-payment of annual premiums or interest or any portion thereof, unless a notice in writing stating the amount of premiums or interest due and when due on such policy and the place where said premium may be paid shall have been sent by the company to the party insured, at least thirty days before the premium becomes due.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints about Work.

KEEP A NOTE BOOK.—Perhaps there is no business in which there are always so many beginners, as farming, and these, whether new at the business or an old hand at it, should make a practice of noting things as they occur to him, or as they happen; and a note book is handy to have in one's pocket.

New things are continually coming into notice. Now it is a new fodder plant, some new variety of wheat or corn, a new cross of some domestic animal, or a new tool. It is well to try any promising 'novelty in a small way, at first, to test its value. If successful, it is afterwards easy to add to the stock.

DRAINS.—There is no better time than the present to dig drains. The January thaw, which was very general, has filled the low ground with water, and flowing water is the best possible leveling instrument. The narrower the drain is made, so that a man can work easily in it, the cheaper may the work be done. When water is flowing in the drain, lay the tiles from the head downwards. There is no danger then of obstructions entering them.

The cost of draining can hardly ever be less than it now is. Labor is very low, and those who have improvements to make, and have the money, or see their way clearly to repay it, if borrowed, could have no better opportunity than the present.

STANDING WATER.—A very important work is to let off any water that accumulates upon the surface. This requires constant attention, and the use of the hoe or a shovel. Whether there is a crop in the ground or not, it is equally necessary to do this thoroughly, else the soil is soaked and dries very slowly. The amount lost through water remaining upon fields, would each year buy for every farmer who permits it, a good paper and more books than he could well study in a year.

Barnyards, especially, should be freed from water; the wash from the roofs should be carried off before it has soaked through the manure and dissolved out all the valuable parts of it.

LIVE STOCK.—When the coat is shedding, the use of the card, or a smooth curry comb, should not be neglected. There is then an irritation of the skin, which is allayed by brushing or carding; besides, the loose hair is removed and does not rub off on to the clothes. A teaspoonful of sulphur daily, to every animal, for a week or two, would be helpful.

VERMIN.—As the warm weather comes on, lice and ticks become active, and annoy the animals greatly. A mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, put on the back and brisket of cows, calves and sheep, will have a good effect.

SPRING WHEAT.—In the districts where this crop succeeds, that is, north of a line drawn from Boston, to the south shore of Lake Erie, and thence to central Illinois, it is the first crop sown. Shallow plowing, with thorough harrowing, leaving whatever small clods may remain after the harrowing, upon the surface, is the best preparation. Where some stimulating fertilizer is needed, use 150 pounds of superphosphate of lime, or 100 pounds of guano, per acre. —*Agriculturist.*

Care of Cattle.

MILCH COWS.—Cows that are to come in early should be dried off in good time. It is not economy to milk cows as long as a few pints may be drained from them. The drain on the system in nourishing the calf is enough for the cow to bear. If the cow is a copious milker, care must be exercised in feeding, lest in the new flush of milk garget may occur. To avoid this, feed low; give no corn meal whatever, and it is safest to give nothing but hay and some roots. There need be no apprehension if a large heavy udder is not shown before calving. It will be the safer, and the flow of milk may easily be encouraged when the calf is a week or two old, and danger of inflammation is passed. Every farmer cannot have his cows fresh in the winter, nor can every dairyman or woman make winter butter of first quality, but those who can do these things are able to get double the profits from their cows that others do, and have their dairy work come at the season when there is little else to be done—a matter for smart farmers to think over.

HORSES.—Idle horses may be kept in a straw yard with an open shed for shelter. A few ears of corn, given daily, will keep them in good condition. Brood mares, at least, should have as much exercise as this. Horses kept in stables should be well curried and brushed. A sharp curry comb is a nuisance in a stable, and makes many nervous horses fractious and irritable. The sharp teeth may easily be rubbed down with a file or a whetstone. To clean a curry comb, dip it into a solution of common sal-soda, rinse it about a short time, and then wash it in hot water. When the coat begins to shed, a pint of linseed cake meal may be given daily to each horse.

FATTENING CATTLE.—A change of food will be of great help in quickening the appetite of stall fed cattle. A pint of molasses, mixed with a feed of cut straw and meal, will be taken very readily. This may be given once a day, and one to two ounces of salt with an alternate feed. Roots, sliced and sprinkled with either cotton or linseed cake meal, will be very healthful. A few apples will be useful between meals. A pound of meal stirred in the drinking water will help. By varying the food in this way one can hardly overfeed fattening stock so as to pall the appetite.—*Agriculturist.*

Domestic Helps.

LEMON CHEESECAKES.—Take half a pound of butter, one pound of loaf sugar, six eggs, the rind of two lemons and juice of three; put all into a small lined saucepan. Keep stirring the mixture over the fire till all is dissolved and it begins to thicken; then put it into small jars, and keep in a dry place. When made into cheesecakes, line some patty pans with good puff paste, rather more than half fill them with the mixture, and bake for about a quarter of an hour in a brisk oven.

QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—Soak a pint of bread crumbs in boiling milk, and the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, and sugar to taste. Bake in a pie dish; when cold, spread jam over the top, and over that the whites of four eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, with four teaspoonfuls of white sugar; put into the oven, and bake a very light brown. Flavor with essence of vanilla or lemon.

POTATOES A LA MAITEE D'HOTEL.—Slice cold boiled potatoes a quarter of an inch thick, and put into a saucepan with four or five tablespoonfuls of milk, two or three of butter, pepper, salt and some chopped parsley; heat quickly, stirring all the time, until ready to boil, then stir in the juice of half a lemon. This last ingredient entitles the dish to a foreign title. Pour into a deep dish and serve very hot.

ICED APPLES.—Pare and core one dozen large apples; fill with sugar, mixed with a little butter and cinnamon or nutmeg; bake till nearly done. Cool, and, if possible without breaking, put the apples on another dish. If not possible, pour off the juice; have some icing prepared; lay it on the top and sides, and set into the oven a few minutes to brown slightly. Serve with cream.

CHEESE OMELETTE.—Grate some rich old cheese, and, having mixed the omelette as usual, stir in the cheese with a swift turn or two of the wrist, and at the same time some chopped parsley and thyme. If it is beaten a long time the cheese will separate the milk from the eggs. Cook at once.

How to Save Manure.

If a farmer were to have the best facilities for saving his manure, with the least possible loss of ammonia, I would say, let him have a manure cellar under his cattle stalls, into which their dung is daily thrown; and the floor of the stall so constructed as to allow all the urine of the stock to run down and be mixed with it. This cellar would have to be under a barn built on a side hill, so as to admit of backing in a wagon to carry the contents to the fields. A pump would be necessary near by, with hose to saturate the manure occasionally to hasten decomposition. Horse manure, especially, would be liable to serious injury if not kept wet.

The next best plan to keep manure is under a shed, piled up compactly with the top of the heap a little concave, so as to hold water, and allow it to run down and dampen the whole heap. Water is highly necessary in the decomposition of manure heaps. An excavation in the middle of the barnyard, six or eight feet square, and of the same depth, in which a pump is placed, to carry through hose or troughs the liquid manure of the yard to the heap under the shed, would be a good thing. A platform could be made over the well hole, to consist of slats two inches wide, and just far enough apart to allow the liquids of the yard to run through it; or the shed manure may be wet once in two weeks from a pump not far away; or the water from the roof of the barn and shed may be so conducted upon the manure as to require no other wetting; but the conductors should be made to be removed when the heap is wet enough.

The Indian Tribes of Maine.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: The remnants of two Indian tribes continue the wards of the State—the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. The past year there has been expended for the first-named tribe $3,437.01. The census of the tribe shows the number to be 448. At the annual election, held the first of November, Tomer Attian was elected governor; Saul Neptune, lieutenant-governor; and Sabattis Dana, delegate to the legislature. A larger vote was cast than at previous elections, many participating in the election who have in former years refrained from voting, and the indications are that a much pleasanter state of political feeling prevails than for several years past. There has been less demand for labor, and consequently a lower rate of wages has prevailed among the tribe for the past year. Sales of baskets, etc., at summer resorts have been less in quantity and in price than in any previous seasons. No prevalent diseases have raged among the tribe during the year, and their condition socially, morally and physically have remained about the same. The expenditures the past year for the Passamaquoddy tribe were $4,895.08. Game has become scarce, and but very few can gain their livelihood by hunting. Tribe numbers 508—260 males and 248 females. As specified in a treaty made with the different sections of the tribe, dated February 28th, 1852, upon the death of John Francis (then governor of that portion of the tribe living at Pleasant Point) a vote of the whole tribe should be taken, and the majority should decide whether to elect another governor at Pleasant Point or to be content with the one living on the Indian township. The office having become vacant by the death of John Francis, the tribe decided to elect another governor at Pleasant Point, and have made choice of Selmore Francis. They have also, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, chosen Peter Selmore lieutenant-governor at Pleasant Point.

A Great Copper Lode.

Next to the Calumet conglomerate stands the Pewabic lode as a yielder of copper. The noticeable mines operating on this deposit to any extent now are the Quincy and Franklin. The progress of the former has been marked in a series of generous years, and in 1876 its product was the largest ever obtained in any twelve months before. The Quincy is now the deepest mine worked on the lake, and its lode at the lowest point wrought is as rich as it ever was in its upper levels.

The Franklin, notwithstanding the mine was badly disabled two years ago from the treatment it received at the hands of the tributers, who for some time had operated it, afforded more copper in 1876 then it ever did before. Comparatively speaking, this mine is shallow, and it has a good stretch of lode. The success of the industry since its revival shows that the portion of the Pewabic deposit it is working is capable of being mined profitably under judicious management. Barring unforseen accidents and drawbacks, the coming twelve months the Franklin will do better than it did in 1876, and with the large amount of virgin ground there is economically available for years—the mine, as long as it is kept on the right track, is a permanency—one of the solid industries of the district.

The company, owing to the tattered and torn condition the underground and surface of the mine were left in by the tributers, has been obliged to expend large sums of money in repairs, etc. The working plant above and below is in first-class shape The Franklin mill is now one of the best on the lake. With copper at anything like a fair figure during the next year, the results of the mine in 1877 will no doubt meet the approbation of its stockholders, as well as those who have a heart in the progressive development of the mining interest of this district.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette.*

A New Hair Restorer.

The British consul at Nicolaieff, South Russia, reports to the foreign office the discovery of a new hair restorer. He says: In the summer my attention was drawn to several cases of sudden baldness of bullocks, cows and oxen and the loss of tails and manes among horses. A former servant of mine, prematurely bald, whose duty it was to trim my lamps, had a habit of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands in the scanty locks which remained to him, and after three months' of lamp trimming experience his dirty habit procured for him a much finer head of black glossy hair than he ever possessed before in his recollection. I subsequently tried the remedy on two retriever spaniels that had become suddenly bald, with wonderful success. My experience induced me to suggest it to the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above stated, and while it stayed the spread of the disease among animals in the same sheds and stables, it effected a quick and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American qualities, rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all, except in the case of horses' tails and manes, when more applications may be requisite.

A Sad Disaster.

On Friday night, March 2, soon after eight o'clock, when the sentry of Life Saving Station No. 13, at Squan Beach, N. J., William Miller, by name, had left the station house to patrol his beat along the beach, he noticed about a quarter of a mile from the shore a dark object, which he at once concluded was a vessel. Miller, seeing that the vessel, if such it was, was approaching too near shore, set off his hand signal to give notice of the proximity of danger. He received a reply signal from the vessel, he says, and immediately started for the station to muster the crew, which was on duty, prepared to lend a helping hand to the distressed mariners. Miller was obliged to cover as much space as two miles before he reached the house where the crew were in waiting, and by the time he, with the other life savers and the necessary apparatus had returned to the spot from where the signal had been seen, over an hour had been consumed.

On his return no vessel was visible through the black night. The rain was descending, the sky was full of angry clouds and the night was filled with darkness. Eager eyes attempted to penetrate the darkness in the direction where an unfortunate vessel was supposed to be, but no object was to be discerned. Probably the ship had passed on out of the danger, thought the surfmen. At any rate they decided to await the break of morning before trying to learn if a vessel had been stranded.

With the morning light came the revelation that a craft of some kind had run on the shore and there became a total wreck. From the beach where Miller had been on the watch a very small portion of the vessel's remains could be seen. Part of her bow, with the bowsprit still attached, and portions of her forward rigging and chains were firm in the sand; but the hull, which had parted just forward of the foremast, had been torn away from the imbedded bow and had drifted, as was afterward found, several miles to the northward of the scene of the stranding. At the time the schooner—for such it is now believed to have been—was first seen by the patrolman Miller, only a double reefing wind from the southeast was blowing along Squan Beach coast, and it is not probable that such a wind could have caused the vessel to be thrown on to the shore.

Vessels of any kind are seldom or never known to sail so close into shore as was this schooner when she was first seen. The water in the vicinity of Squan Beach at the tide on which the schooner struck was not over eight feet in depth on the outer bar. A burgee made fast to a piece of canvas was subsequently found near Squan inlet, ten miles north of the scene of the wreck, which would seem to indicate that the schooner had hoisted it as a signal of distress some time before she struck on Squan Beach. What her cause of distress was will perhaps never be known, as not one of the lives on board were saved.

Silver as Money.

The report of the Silver commission, submitted to the United States Congress, is signed by Senators Jones and Bogy, Representatives Willard and Bland, and the Hon. William S. Groesbeck. These gentlemen agree that the depreciation in the value of silver as compared with gold is not due to the increased production of the former, but chiefly to the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and other countries, and the consequent closing of mints against silver, aided by a diminution of the Asiatic demand for silver, and by enormous exaggerations of the actual and prospective yield of the Nevada silver mines. Let the United States restore the double standard, and this ruinous demonetization of silver—the cause of the present distress throughout the world—will be checked. The supply of gold is diminishing; besides, no metal is so ill-suited to be a sole measure of values. After referring to the Russian, Brazilian and English experiences witn paper currency, the commissioners sah they have been able to arrive at only one conclusion—that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws making gold the sold metallic legal tender are repealed. Both the debt paying metals are found under our own flag; both are needed, and in the fullest measure, to accomplish the task. If silver flows in from Europe, so much the better; that will mean a revival of business and an era of solid prosperity.

Senator Bogy and Representative Willard recommend fixing the silver standard at 15½; Mr. Groesbeck and Representative Bland at 15 98-100, the present standard, until after an international conference.

Representative Gibson and Professor Bowen, of Cambridge, report in favor of a single gold standard, restricting the use of silver as money to small coins, with the present, or a slightly increased, legal tender limit. Senator Boutwell believes in the use of silver as money, but wants it restored by an international convention of the commercial countries, and thinks separate action by the United States would be unwise, if not disastrous.

The Army Bill.

The following is the text of the section of the United States Army Appropriation bill which was the subject of irreconcilable difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate, and which, being adhered to by the House, caused the failure of the bill:

SECTION 5. That no part of the money appropriated by this act, nor any money heretofore appropriated, shall be applied to the pay, subsistence or transportation of troops used, employed, or to be employed in support of the claim of Francis T. Nicholls or of S. B. Packard to be governor of the State of Louisiana; nor shall any of the money be applied in support of the claim of the two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of said State, presided over respectively by L. A. Wills and Louis Bush; nor of the two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of said State, presided over by C. C. Antoine and Michael Hahn; nor in support of the claim of Thomas C. Manning and associates to the supreme court of said State; nor in support of the claim of John T. Ludeling and associates to be the supreme court of said State; nor in aid of the execution of any process in the hands of the United States marshal in said State, issued in aid of and for the support of any such claims, nor shall the army, or any portion of it, be used in support of the claims, or pretended claim or claims of any State government, or officer thereof, in any State, until such goverment shall have been duly recognized by Congress.

Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than ten years.

France.

According to the *Debats*, the census which has just been taken shows that there are at present in France seventy-three towns with a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, 108 with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, 309 with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 249 with a population of 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, and 581 of 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.

Patti, the Singer.

Adelina Patti, who is now creating something of a sensation in Europe on account of her separation from her husband, the Marquis de Caux, is now thir

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 29., 1877.

The Bellefonte Republican, of last week, announces that a republican who won $100 on Hayes' "election" wishes to dispose of the stuff to charities, and invites applications for that purpose. No decent charity will be the receiver of stolen funds. Money bet on Hayes "election" was lost—for Hayes never was elected, he holds the office by theft, and money taken on a bet on that account is on the same footing. The republican who has taken the aforesaid $100, has a troubled conscience about it, and wishes to wipe out the sin by offering to make charity of it. Don't touch it—let it remain as a burning coal in the hands of the wrong possessor.

There is to be an extra session of congress, and June 1 time decided on for it.

Carl Schurz, the leading mind in Hayes' cabinet, is an infidel and speaks of God as the "imaginary man in the clouds." Bob. Ingersoll the favorite Hayes orator in the late campaign mocks at the idea of the existence of God. And Hayes is a fraudulent President. Is it any wonder?

Madison Wells, chief rascal of the notorious returning board, had a big claim in his eye that was to be decided in his favor if Hayes was counted in, and the reward be a big slice out of the U. S. Treasury.

The claims of J. Madison Wells and family now before the southern claims commission—composed of Judges Aldis, Ferris and Howell, who have just been reappointed by Hayes—amount to the enormous sum of $792,013, for property alleged to be destroyed, cotton seized etc. The claims as filed are distributed as follows: J. Madison Wells, $450,658; Fannie M. and Ida F. Wells, 221,405; estate of Michael B. Wells, $1,160; estate of Mrs. M. L. Wells, $18,795. The history of this claim appears in the testimony taken by the Morrison committee in Louisiana in January last, which shows conclusively that Wells did not own the cotton which he makes claim to, but that in fact it belonged to other parties, who employed Wells to assume the ownership and collect the money. The claim has been rejected by congress, and has been for some time pending before the commission. It was intimated to Wells during the canvass in Louisiana that if he would count Hayes in this claim would be paid.

Ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, has been missing for about a week, and detectives have failed to obtain any clue as to his whereabouts. Foul play is suspected and some think he was murdered in a dangerous portion of Brooklyn whither he intended going for evidence in a divorce case, in which he was engaged as attorney. Others think he fled to Europe, to escape being involved in the well-known ring suits, upon which he had stood a trial once before, and came out acquited, no evidence having been found against him.

Hayes walks to church on Sundays and shakes hands with his "mittens" off. This is evidence conclusive that he is not a fraudulent president and that Madison Wells is a saint and Eliza Pinkston a virgin, and that John Sherman knew all about her.

NO MORE COMMISSION.

The not-elected president, Hayes, is about to appoint a commission to go to Louisiana and see who is entitled to the governorship, Nicolls the democrat, or Packard the returning boarder. The House and Senate committees have done all the investigating needed, and more than Hayes' new 8x7ers can do. He knows well enough who has the best title but has not the moral courage to act. The country has enough of the commission business—the late Bradly-Morton S have disgusted the world for the next century. The face of the returns show that Nicolls has 8000 majority, and if Hayes sustains Packard, he is simply a perjurer and usurper. That's the whole of it.

GEN. M'CLELLAN STILL HATEFUL TO REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

Albany, N. Y., March 21.—The nomination of General George B. M'Clellan for superintendent of public works was rejected by the senate to-day.

These republicans are a terribly spiteful set indeed. The latest evidence of it was given a few days ago, when they vented their spite against that great American military chieftain, Geo. B. M'Clellan, who was nominated by the Governor of New York as superintendent of public works, and the nomination rejected by the republican senate of that state! If M'Clellan had been a rebel guerilla chief like Moseby or a rebel General like Longstreet and gone over to the republican party afterwards like these, his appointment would have been confirmed, but because he was a democrat, his unblemished character, and great services in the army of the Union which idolized him, were nothing to these cowardly and hypocritical jacobins, and they showed their petty spite by refusing to confirm his nomination to a place for which he was so eminently fit. Such littleness belongs to radical politicians alone—the democrats of the U. S. Senate pursued an opposite course when Fraudulent Hayes sent in his cabinet appointments.

As has already been noted the proposition is seriously made to form a sea of the desert of Sahara by cutting a channel to let in the waters of the Mediterranean—an enterprise regarded as entirely feasible, more so, in fact, than the cutting of the isthmus of Darien which may be said to be an assured project. A German scientific writer, however, goes so far as to assert that the Sahara project, if carried out, would eventually turn Europe into another Greenland. He alleges that the diversion of the Gulf Stream, by the cutting of the Suez canal, has already begun to have an influence on the climate of Europe, and that the covering of the burning sands of the great African desert with water would destroy the hot winds, which are necessary for the melting of the Alpine snow and ice, and would finally result in a glacial formation that would overwhelm Italy. He instances the changes in climate in Australia and New Guinea by the deviation of a warm current of water which formerly ran through Torres Straits as a practical illustration of his theory.

John D. Lee the Mormon leader in the terrible Mountain meadow massacre, some 20 years ago, was shot for his crime a few days ago, having been tried and found guilty. He chose death by shooting. He confessed his crime, and implicates many other Mormons in the murder in which 127 Arkansas men, women and children were brutally butchered.

The Pope is sick.

The new stay law which now awaits the signature of the governor provides that in all cases of real or personal property levied on by any writ or execution, which shall not at sale bring two-thirds or more of its appraised value all proceedings for the sale shall be suspended for one year. In cases of personal property the judgment creditor has the right to offer the property for sale as often as he deems proper, by paying the accruing costs. One effect of the law, should the Governor sign it, will be to introduce a waiver of its provisions in all mortgages or other evidences of debt.

John Sherman, the malignant libeler of a state of the Union, the apologist of J. Madison Wells and the abettor of his crimes upon the ballot is one of the men who gave the assurances in behalf of Hayes during the count of the electoral vote. Sherman promised that if no factious opposition were made to the completion of the count that Hayes would abandon Packard and Chamberlain by withdrawing the troops. People who make political bargains with such a man ought to be cheated.

TWEED AND SWEENY.

It is definitely stated by parties in interest that negotiations are pending for the release of Wm. M. Tweed from jail on the same conditions as those exacted in the case of Elbert A. Woodward, viz. the surrender of his property to satisfy as many of the claims against him as possible, and his appearance as a witness when required, against other members of the ring. Tweed's evidence is needed more especially in the suits against Sweeny, and in this connection it is stated that the agreement of the attorney general guaranteeing Sweeny immunity from arrest during a certain period will prove of no avail The agreement does not effect the courts and will not, it is said, prevent court officers from executing their processes in the Sweeny case. A gentleman, well informed in these matters, is authority for the statement that Sweeny will not be allowed to leave this city until the suits against him are settled, whether he testifies in other cases or not.—N. Y. World, March 21.

A GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.

Professor C. V. Riley, State entomologist of Missouri, Professor Cyrus Thomas State entomologist of Illinois, and Dr. A. S. Packard, the American naturalist, of Massachusetts, have been appointed a United States Entomological Commission to inquire into the character and habits of grasshoppers and other destructive insects, which have created for several years so much ravage in the agricultural districts of the West.

The Commission will have its headquarters in Prof. Hayden's office in Washington, and their western office, in which the larger part of the in-door work is to be done, will be at St. Louis. They expect to get into the field in a few days. Prof. Riley will occupy himself more particularly with the whole country east of the mountains and south of the 48th parallel, also the west half of Iowa and the whole of British America. Prof. Thomas takes Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and East Wyoming, while Prof. Packard will make Montana, Idaho, West Wyoming and the Pacific slope his especial field. The natural history, remedies, prevention measures, the meteorological and geographical bearings of the subject will also be divided and alloted to facilitate the work of the Commission.

The investigation going on at Albany, New York, into the affairs of prominent life insurance companies in that State, doing business throughout the Union, shows a profligate waste of money in high salaries that fully accounts for the embarrassed condition of some of the companies. It appears that the plan of the directors is to make way with the surplus by voting themselves offices with enormous salaries. It costs almost as much to run one of these insurance companies as it does to pay the salary of the President of the United States and the heads of departments, The Mutual Life of New York, for instance, pays its President $40,000 per annum, first Vice President $18,000, second $12,500 then comes a small army of secretaries actuaries, examiners, clerks and counsel, at salaries ranging from $5,000 to $15,000. No one appeared to have a salary less than $5,000. The President of the Equitable Life commenced in 1859 with a salary of $1,500, but last year it had reached $37,500, with $22,000 to the Vice President, $20,000 to the Actuary, and $46,000 to the Secretary. This is the official has received from the company in the last eighteen years, in salary and fees, the snug sum of $485,905. Of course this is where the surplus goes of the Life companies, and probably accounts for their frequent smash-ups and systematic opposition to the payment of insurance, until compelled to do so by legal proceedings, after every inch has been contested to force a compromise.

The hopes of Hayes are that he will be able to get an Administration majority in the House, through a discreet use of his Southern patronage, and by promises of large expenditures of public money in Southern internal improvements. The bargain he is trying to make is utterly discreditable, and it is gratifying to see that so far the Fraudulent President has not succeeded in purchasing his men. It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the South, to the cause of Government economy, and to the interests of the whole country, that the Democratic majority in the House shall work together, and bear unceasing testimony to its hatred of the frauds by which the people were cheated out of an election.

After being inaugurated as Fraudulent President, Hayes told Grant that if there were any special friends of his in office whom he might desire to have retained, and of whose names he would make a memorandum, they should not be disturbed. The list furnished is said to be long and embarrassing, but Grant holds his successor to the offer and expects a fulfilment of the bond. Hence the Cramers and that crew of loafers and adventurers, who were pensioned on the Treasury by Grant, are likely to continue on the rolls during your years of usurpation, and all for the sake of civil service reform as preached by Hayes, Evarts, and Schurz.

THE COMMISSION DIES IN THE BORNING.

Washington, March 26, 1877.—The indications are that Hayes' High Joint Commission to Louisiana will fall stillborn. The trouble is to get men of character to join in such a wild-goose chase, when they have no certainty Hayes will not reject their recommendations and humiliate them before the whole country. There was a great diminution in the small stock of confidence hitherto entertained in Hayes' promises and capacity. He has managed to offend all parties without making friends with any. The general feeling is that he cannot be trusted. The assertion is made that the Southern members, before they treated with Stanley Matthews and Charley Foster, were shown their authority from Hayes in a letter of credence. They were given to understand if the count was allowed to go on, Nicholls and Hampton would be acknowledged and the troops withdrawn. This was the substantial agreement. It is not supposed Matthews or Foster lied in the matter, so Hayes appears in a bad light. He repudiates the agreement which made him President. He telegraphed Packard at New Orleans to-day, that orders had been sent General Auger to maintain the situation unchanged. This means the protection of the Packard usurpation by Federal bayonets. Kellogg says that Hayes on Saturday denounced the Nicholls Government as having no legal courts, and having declared that the judgments of Nicholls' Supreme Court were entirely worthless.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, the only person whose acceptance of a place on the Louisiana Commission has been announced, withdraws from the position. If a commission is made up it will be second-rate, and carry no weight.

Hayes is getting into bad odor for violating his pledges as to the South Carolina and Louisiana governorships.

We would hesitate about taking Hayes word on oath.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN MUDDLE TO BE REOPENED BY HAYES.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET ON WEDNESDAY.

The Southern Men Hold a Brisk Talk With Hayes.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Post.)

Washington, March 22.—The most intense disappointment and chagrin pervades the Southern conservatives here who have been pinning their faith to the honesty and liberality of Hayes' professed Southern policy. The proposed Commission meets with derision and contempt. The Democrats have had enough of non-partisan commissions arranged to carry out a preconcerted purpose. The whole thing is looked upon as a jungle, and the opinion is freely expressed in Republican and Democratic circles that Blaine has won a victory over Hayes, by dividing his administration in the first place, and then compelling the Returning Board President to come down from his high horse and make terms with the carpet baggers. All that remains of Hayes' Southern policy is the butter-ed phrases of the inaugural His acts are what Grant would have sanctioned, weeks ago, before he adopted the conservative policy at the close of his administration.

HAYES' TREACHERY.

The proposed action of the Administration in sending a Commission, is justly regarded by the friends of Louisiana as characterized by the grossest treachery. The President and his Cabinet have led all the prominent Southerners, who have recently had entercourse with him to believe that the troops would surely and speedily be withdrawn. In addition to this, during the last session, Stanley Matthews made a positive and specific pledge in Governor Hayes' name that after he came into office as President, the troops would be withdrawn, on condition of pledges being given by Nicholls against violence, and that the Packard government would then be allowed to live, while the Nicholls government and Legislature would live. These pledges this made by Matthews were confirmed on the spot by Congressman Foster and Gov. Denison, who were then present, and who also undertook to speak in behalf of the incoming President. In every form of public and private assurance that can bind honorable men, the Administration was pledged to a policy the very opposite of which they have now adopted. It is believed if Stanley Matthews could control the event, these pledges would yet be redeemed; but he and Foster are no longer in Washington, and John Sherman appears to be running the Administration.

THE REAL PURPOSE

it is confidently claimed by Democrats, with knowing winks from Republicans, is to keep the question open and unsettled, at the risk of civil war in Louisiana with ruin to commercial and industrial interests, in order to extort from the people of that State the choice of two Administration Senators as the price of recognizing the Nicholls Government. The Administration is very willing to give up Packard, but fears that if Packard falls, and the Nicholls government is completely installed it will be difficult to keep out the two Democratic Senators from Louisiana, and that with the loss of two Senators in Louisiana, it will be almost impossible for the Administration to avoid having a majority against it in the Senate two years from now. The plan is for the commission to diplomatize, and while in New Orleans to insist on a mixed Legislature with a majority of members pledged to elect Administration Senators. Possibly satisfy Packard by making him a Senator with Kellogg.

RAT-KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.

At 10 p. m., yesterday some two score of dog-fanciers, sporting-man and persons attracted by curiosity assembled in a loft not half a mile from Police Head quarters to witness a match for $200 between time and James G. Spencer's "Nip," "Nip's" owner backing to kill 100 rats within thirty minutes. Nip is as handsome a 10-pound S-ounce Skye terrier as can be found in America. He is golden-polled, blue-backed, well feathered, and (outside of a rat-pit) as gentle as a lamb, and when time was called and he was produced in condition for the match his toilet rivalled that of any Fifth avenue belle's pet. His abundant poll had neen carefully combed till his eyes were invisible, and his parting along the back was as perplexingly accurate as a British dandy's, and showed the sign of blood, the blue skin that this dog, of his neck to the root of his short, demonstrative and oracular tail.

The rats were lively ones, and comprised a score of small ones, the most difficult vermin for a dog matched again-t time to tackle. They were carefully counted, and, on being let loose, they formed two pyramids in the corners of the pit or wooden structure, three feet high, surrounding a space six-feet square. "Nip" whined anxiously until he was loosed, and then went to work like a perambulating sausage-machine, and in five minutes forty rats, caught deftly, either in the middle of the back or in the neck, were pitched out of the pit stone dead. These were rats that were scared out of the two pyramids already spoken of, and then the hard work began. "Nip" for three or four minutes had to attack these pyramids and got badly bitten, but not a whine escaped him, and, at the thirteenth minute, the remaining rats had scattered all over the pit, some running up the legs of the "handler," and "Nip" went to work like lightning to complete his task. Three successive times in rushing about the pit he snapped up, without changing his gait, three rats in three seconds, and made some astonishing "kills," catching rats that jumped to avoid his jaws in mid air, and throwing them aside as he dashed into a corner and demolished seriatim half a dozen. "Nip" was quicker at the finish than at the start, and the last five rats were killed in seven seconds. Time was called on the 100th rat, the stop watch indicating 15m. 50s., an average of 9⅘s. per rat.

This time beats the best time by over 7m., and no Skye terrier has ever come within 9m. of "Nip's" time. "Nip" is valued at $500.—N. Y. World, 20.

The legislature passed a stay-law which now awaits the signature of the governor.

For the Reporter.

WHATSOEVER IS RIGHT, THAT SHALL YE RECEIVE.

The similitude of the laborers in the vineyard abounds with matter and interest, see Math. 20:1-16.

God's laborers may be divided into three classes, viz: The, diligent and faithful, the careless and idle, the wicked and ungodly. Among all the particulars contained in the parable, the subject of the rewards of the laborers in time and eternity, is, perhaps, the most important and solemn. Those who are diligent and faithful spiritually and attend to the work of their salvation well, repent of their sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ unto the end of their days and live unblameable in this present world, shall be abundantly rewarded with rest, peace and happiness. So those who attend to the temporal welfare of themselves and families faithfully, will be amply compensated. And it is proper to do so; for as long as we are in the world we cannot do without the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of this life. Those, therefore, who diligently, dutifully and conscientiously devote themselves to the professions, callings and occupations of life, will be satisfactorily remunerated. Their virtue, faithfulness and diligence, reward themselves. What is right they shall receive. God blesses such either with a competency or abundance that they may have to distribute or communicate to those who are not so prudent with respect to the acquisition and accumulation of worldly goods and earthly treasures. The righteous sometimes roll in wealth and affluence. What is right, they must receive. Other good men equally diligent and faithful do not obtain an abundance; it would avail them nothing. What is right they must receive. They receive a competency and sufficiency and that is all they are capable of receiving. And others in spite of their diligence and faithfulness are poor and destitute, full of care and trouble, pain and suffering. This is their reward. God does them no injustice either. He sees certain faults in them which need to be corrected and certain snares from which they must be preserved. It is no doubt a blessing to them that they are obliged to labor in the house of correction. Whatsoever is right, that shall they receive. There are negligent and idle laborers. They provide badly for their spiritual welfare. They do not read and study the word of God. The faith and religion transmitted to them by their ancestors, they receive and cling too tenaciously without any examination. They serve God negligently from every stand point. Whatsoever is right, they shall receive. In a temporal point of view, they are no less negligent and indolent. Sleeping, eating and drinking are their chief business. To lift a hand, or move a foot is a vexation. What is their reward? Poverty, indigence, penury and debt. The old adage applies to them: "Borgen macht sorgen. Was recht ist muss ihnen werden." Poverty will come as one that traveleth, and want as an armed man. Prov. 9:11. There are also corrupt and vicious laborers. They draw inquity as with a cart rope. They wear the livery of sin, the work of the beast on their foreheads. They roll sin under the tongue as a sweet morsel. They openly debase themselves and glory in their shame. What is their reward, virtue is its own reward and vice its own punishment—Ans. Reproaches of conscience, distraction of mind, a disquieting body, a wounded constitution, and the loss of all temporal happiness. Whatsoever is right, that shall they receive. They sought the gains and vanities, the pleasures and frivolities of time and sense, and their reward is the fruit of their sins and vices, and a sad and painful reward it is. But sure and terrible as the rewards of time are those of eternity are eternally sure still more dreadful. Three sorts of persons may again be considered in this view of the subject.

1. Those who are looking forward to eternity for their whole reward, e. g., Those who had nothing but tribulations and trials of faith here and enjoyed none of the good things of this life—these who by their labor obtained a competency but not an abundance, to whom the world was not so bitter on the one hand, nor so sweet on the other, as to those who were full of earthly treasures, those who by the grace of God received their reward in this world to show that religion and temporal prosperity can be united in this life. Will reward, however passes away in sickness, age and death, and is only a shadow and type of a greater reward, in abundant life in eternity. John 10:10.

2. Those who have been negligent and idle, have a reward remaining for them they will not live. Those who lived according to the light of nature as honorable heathen do. They shall have their reward. It will be no great reward—no bright mansion or starry crown, but ignorance, darkness, blindness, despair and death. God does them no injustice. He gives them no more and not cruelty. They receive what is right. The eleventh hour laborers escape deserved punishment, but they can't desire more than what is right, according to their capacity, deserts and works.

3. Those who have been wicked and ungodly laborers have a reward, and a dreadful one at that, remaining in eternity.

Many gross and flagrant sinners are punished in this world, e. g., Cains, Antediluvians, Sodomites, Pharaoh and his host, Achan, Belshazzar, Judas, Herod, Julian the Apostate, &c. But the most dreadful punishments in this life are a mere foretaste of the full cup in eternity. Pains there are gnashing and weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth, but God will say: I do thee no wrong, what is right you must receive. You must accept the fruit of your doings. Some one will say: Many of the wicked live in splendid mansions and magnificent palaces, roll in wealth and fashionable dress. Where is their reward? The November of retribution does always come in this life. Their reward remains. A man may become rich and great by strategy and fraud and God will allow it, at least, he will not prevent it by miraculous power—but may at times wealth by such evil devices, but the reward will be accordingly. Conscience will reply in hell and say: God does thee no wrong; you receive what is right. You received what is right. You sowed the wind, you are reaping the whirlwind; as is the way so will be the end. The proposition under discussion furnishes us with solemn lessons:

1. God requires much from his laborers, many of whom up to this time, have labored on lust, 1 Jno. 2:16, and done nothing for God. He has every demand to make from them yet. Let the whoremonger, the tobacco mongers and all who in any way encourage the traffic in ardent spirits tremble when they think eternity. An incalculable sum is expended on a passion for bad w— $250,000,000 for tobacco per annum in the U. S. and $29,910,000 on the passion for strong drink, provided there is as much intelligence generally as there is in the United States. Whatsoever is right that shall they receive.

Let all the covetous and ambitious remember that there is a hereafter. Men who lay up money and women who love display and all who thirst for power and pant for honor. Wherever we turn our eyes over the regions of the globe, whether to the civilized nations of Europe, the empires of southern Asia, the frozen regions of Siberia, the sultry climes of Africa, the forests and wilds of America, or even the most diminutive islands which are spread over the Pacific Ocean, we behold Covetousness, like an insatiable monster, devouring human happiness, and feasting on the sorrows and sufferings of mankind. But who can calculate the amount of misery which this vice has accumulated. It is more than probable, that the eighth part of the human race has been slaughtered by the wars and commotions which ambition has created; and, consequently, more than 20,000,000,000 of mankind have become its victims. To avarice leagued with ambition, is to be attributed all the wars, commotions and devastations, which have ever visited the world. Eternity alone can tell all the evils of covetousness and ambition. Was recht ist muss ihnen werden.

2. Unfaithful laborers have much to fear and little to hope for in eternity. Should not the moralist, formalist, spiritual struggler, all who rely on works ask themselves: What is my hope.

3. Good and faithful laborers have nothing to demand from God, but much to hope. When we have done those things which are commanded—we have done that which was our duty to do, Lk. 17:10. It is our duty to serve God, to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with Him. At the last great day He will examine the books and if we have been faithful laborers He will reward us with a crown of immortal glory, 2 Cor., 4:17.

Was recht ist muss euch werden.

J. T., Aaronsburg.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20-y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, I. L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Halfmoon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Spangler Centre Hall.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships, of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said Borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house in Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house in Engleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre county.

And now, Feb. 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in consequence with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills, in the most public places in said township.

By the Court.

J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte this 1st day of March, A. D. 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT.

To provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such with selection, together the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home of the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the commonwealth, and the said directors so elected shall meet at the court house in the respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, in three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors, for the time being in similar debts are by law recoverable, and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents, and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style and title of "The Directors of the Home for the Destitute of the county of ——," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattles of the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose, of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship many expire, if males at or before the age of twenty one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, that no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioners as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them signed by the president of the board of directorts and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner as the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall *ex-officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege at all reasonable time, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the production of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of the commonwealth or United States: *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfort ably supported and hear all complaints and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of the act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as full as if this act had not been passed and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor the office shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor house or house under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over 150,000 fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper and have any cause whatever for not complying with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same: *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-house, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May. A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, said others is offered at private sale. There is a well watered, never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

ANCHORED
AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET
STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR
CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAR. 29, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 826, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening, in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 827, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 66, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M and every two weeks after. Leonard Rhone Master.
G. W. BOAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Any of our subscribers who change post-offices this spring should not neglect to inform us, so the Reporter can be sent them accordingly. Always *give old address* in informing us of a change. tf.

——A new Trotting Buggy and new Harness will be sold together for $110. Can also be bought separate. Apply to WM. A. CURRY, Centre Hall. 1marlm

——Perry Rarich and George Stover, of Potter township, this week moved to Missouri. Success to them.

——Prof. Fortney's Academic Institute will open in this place, the last week in April. The Prof. is a college graduate and a first-class instructor. Centre Hall is one of the most healthy and desirable places in the state for any young men or ladies who wish to prepare for college.

——Our esteemed friend, Mr. P. S. Kerlin, of Lena, Ill., writes us: "We are having an abundance of snow this month. February was so nice some of the farmers began seeding, but stormy March put a quietus on that business Business is not very good just now. My business (railroad) is very good—have all I can do.

——All approved Patent Medicines at Green's Drug store.

——The shops of John T. Lee, Centre Hall for the manufacture of carriages, buggies and wagons, are now in full running order, and the best of work turned out, and none but the best of material used. Old wagons, carriages or buggies taken in exchange as part pay on new work. All orders by mail receive prompt attention.

——When in Bellefonte be sure to pay a visit to Green's Drug store.

——A Simple Contrivance! Of inestimable value to every Household is the Labor Saving Bosom Board. With it a child can iron a shirt bosom equal to the best laundress. It costs only One Dollar and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted in every town, county and state. For Descriptive Circulars, Terms, &c., address James C. Merritt, Inventor and Manufacturer, Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y., with stamp for return postage 2t

——The cheapest paper and envelopes in the world, at Welch's, near the post-office. This makes courting by letter cheap.

The Reporter furnishes more solid reading matter than any paper outside the large cities.

——Peter Breon has moved on the homestead of Sam'l Huston, dec'd.

——Our friend J. P. Kreider, of Penn township has moved to Wolf's Store, in Miles tp.

——If any our readers wish to know the market value of Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek railroad stock, we think we can tell them: At Duck's sale, a short time ago it was knocked down at 25 cents per share. At the sale of Thos. Huston, dec'd, on last Thursday it went at 30 cents per share.

——All the new styles of furniture can be seen at John Brachbill's furniture rooms in Bellefonte, where the largest and best assortment in the county is constantly kept on hand. His extensive stock is made up of city and home manufacture—from the most costly and elegant to ordinary. Mattresses of all kinds, cosy spring-beds, &c. His prices have been greatly reduced, and satisfaction rendered in every article. Call and see his stock.

——Never give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It cost little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

——Use Green's Cocoa-camphorine.

——At the annual election of the stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company, the following managers were elected: Theodore Hartman, Adam Weaver, John Stoner, Henry Krumrine and D. O. Bower. The board organized by electing John Stoner President, and J. C Motz Secretary and Treasurer.

——Newman the Champion Clothier of Bellefonte gave us some of his prices last week and they are so low that we will publish them for the benefit of our readers: A real good pair of pants 1,00; A real good vest 75; Coat 2.50; Hat for 50 & 75cts. A fine white shirt 75cts; a No. 1 Quality Boot custom made $3.00. We cant remember just everything but we know that they are lower then we ever heard of before. Call on him on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, and save money.

——Bill Ehrhard predicts nine snows back yet! Oh, my, let's postpone them to next December—or else don't have 'em so deep and no drifts, William.

——Two obituary poems on the death of a young lady have been received. We can only give space for one, which will be next week.

——The Penn Hall singing class intend having a concert in the town hall on Friday evening March 30, 1877. This class is composed of some of the best and most experienced singers in the valley which is an assurance that the concert will be first class.

——The Penn Hall academy closed its winter term on last Friday.

WANTED.—Walnut, pine and poplar lumber wanted in exchange for Furniture, at Wm. R. Camp's, Centre Hall.

——Had rain all day last Monday. Colder and stormy on Wednesday, and snow all gone.

——STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers the store-room, known as Herlacher's old stand, at Centre Hall, for rent. The stand is a desirable one in all respects Possession can be had any time after April 1st, by applying to D. HENRY KELLER at Centre Hall. tf.

——For coughs and colds use Green's Compound Syrup of Tar Honey and Boodroot one of the most pleasant articles in the market.

——Tickets for the Poor House election can be had at the Reporter office at 30 cents per hundred. All orders by mail with the cash will be attended to. Let every township be provided. 3t

——Those of our patrons in arrears, will do us a favor by sending all, or at least part, of sum due, between this and April 1st. tf

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

——SUNDAY SCHOOLS!—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the BEATTY PIANO, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., has always made very liberal deductions on his instruments to Sunday schools and other religious purposes, we would therefore advise such as are without one to address him in regard to it before purchasing one, as they are said to be a very superior and durable instrument. See his advertisement. 1m

THOMAS A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS
Bellefonte, 3 Mo-10, 1877.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now. We have bought a large stock of all kinds of goods at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than hardware was, or ever will be offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us. We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time. We have now on hand 300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches, and Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of Coach Makers' goods, all kinds of Wood Work, and Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Schackles, Drilling, &c., at the lowest prices.

FOR BLACKSMITHS.—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices.

FOR PAINTERS.—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, &c.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steal Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.

We have a very full line of Cook Stoves and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted.

Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices when want them through the mail.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.,
Allegheny st., opposite Loeb's Store.

THIS AND THAT FROM MILLHEIM.

The majority of the tenants in Millheim will shortly change residences, while only a few of them leave the place.

Mr. Jesse Kreamer, one of Penn townships most worthy citizens, left for Kansas on last Friday. May success attend him wherever he may be.

Mr. Philip Swenger, one of the best shoemakers that ever walked the street of Millheim, will leave this place and move to Boaneville, Clinton co. Philip your good name goes with you and your work will recommend you.

Millheim can boast of having a good literary society which meets once a week Doors open to all and all are invited to take part.

North Millheim is holding sham court once a week. Some of our talented young men are practicing at its bar and meeting with unparalleled success. Mr. J C Springer, who lives on Market street, Millheim, is practicing at said bar, and has never lost a case.

Mr. Jacob Gephart who moved from this place to New Berlin, two years ago, returned on last Thursday and will occupy his farm henceforth.

The Millheim Band boys are having their wagon fixed up, and will soon be enabled to outstrip any other band in the county. They have a first-class workman who is doing the thing up right.

(Continued on next column.)

JOHN W NAMAKER'S GREAT DRY GOODS OPENING! 13TH ST. AND NEW CITY HALL, PHILA.—WHAT THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS—A QUAKER CITY SENSATION.

FROM A SPECIAL CONRESPONDENT.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1877.—For the past ten days the expectations of the shopping community have been considerably excrised over the promise of an event that was to mark a new era in mercantile circles in this city. These expectations were sharpened and kept burning from day to day by the appearance in our city newspapers of double column advertisements, under the far-smilie sign-manual of John Wanamaker, announcing that upon the 12th inst., his "Grand Depot," the largest clothing establishment in the world, would be converted into a mammoth dry goods emporium, a la Stewart of your city. For some time past it has been obvious to even casual observers that Mr, Wanamaker, having reached the acme of his ambition in the clothing business, would not rest satisfied therewith, but yearning for new and more extended fields in which to exercise his administrative business tact, would surely drift into the general dry goods trade. To-day the general expectation has been abundantly realized by the inauguration of opening day, and it can be said to be quite satisfactory both to visitors and visited. The immense size of the building, occupying the whole square known as Centre-square and covering an unbroken ground area of 250x373 feet has enabled the proprietor and his able corps of assistants to design and arrange a dry goods store that is really marvelously well adapted for the purpose. The general idea seems to be taken from the spider's web. In the center of the building a circle of shelving and counters ninety feet in circumference is taken as the pivotal point from which range at proper intervals circle after circle of similar shelving and counters dissected at proper distances by aisles leading from the centre to the outer circle. This it will be observed, is the very best plan that could be devised, inasmuch as it gives a most ready access from one point to another, another of no slight importance in a building of such magnitude, and affords as well as a very complete opportunity of dividing the establishment into appropriate departments. These departments are classified into sections under alphabetical heading, which sections are again divided into sub-sections. Some general idea of the magnitude of the concern may be had from the following data: The are 33 blocks of counters, numbering in all 129. In front of these there are, for the convenience of shoppers, 1,400 stools; length of main aisles, 196 feet; aggregate length of aisles, 1¼ miles; area of floor over 90,000 square feet. In addition there are elegantly fitted rooms for children's goods, ladies' finished suits, and other special departments, besides parlors, retiring rooms, &c., for the comfort of customers. In the space enclosed by the central counter is elegantly carpeted and finished dark room, lighted only by gas, used for showing silk goods for evening dress, but this is the only place in which gass is needed, inasmuch as the entire edifice is flooded with daylight from the numerous skylights which cover the roof. The entire building in every department is filled with a new and attractive stock of goods. The store No 1313 Chestnut St., has been purchased and demolished in order to make a beautiful arcade leading from Chestnut street into the great store. This arcade is highly ornamented in front and magnificently lighted with stained glass and elaborate chandeliers, tiled with marble, and otherwise rendered attractive.

Opening day was a great success.

A NEGRO COMMITS A DOUBLE MURDER.

Denver, Col., March 26.—W Maxwell and his son aged sixteen, Stockmen, lately of Stuart, Iowa located in Colfax county, New Mexico, were murdered on Friday last by a negro, who has since been arrested. Robbery was the probable cause of the deed.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for license, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and application will be made to the court to grant the same at April term next.

Jon. Kreamer.	Tavern,	Penn twp
G Hagg.	"	Spring "
Alex. Harpster.	"	Harris "
Daniel Crouin.	"	Rush "
W. S. Long.	"	Haines "
John Ocker.	"	Miles "
D H. Ruhl.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
Jeff Hays.	Tavern,	Rush "
Elizabeth Kunes.	"	Eagleville
W. S. Musser.	"	Millheim.
Jno. Spangler.	"	Centre Hall.
Catharine Smith.	Saloon,	Snowshoe "
J. G. Uzzle.	Tavern,	"
I. D. Beer.	"	Haines "
S. H. Kunes	"	Liberty "
Julius Seigworth.	"	Boggs "
Henry Robb.	"	Walker "
Robert Lloyd.	"	Philipsburg.
John Ramsdale.	"	"
Hiram Harris.	"	"
Jas Passmore.	"	"
Richard Hays.	"	"
C. A. Faulkner.	"	"
Adam Baum, jr. wholesale L S		Bellefonte
Chas. Brown.	"	"
G W. Downing.	Saloon,	"
John Dougherty.	Tavern,	"
John Bradley,	"	"
H. C. Yeager.	Saloon,	"
Daniel Garman.	Tavern,	"
John Anderson.	Saloon,	"
Edward Brown.	Tavern,	"
Fred. Smith.	Saloon,	"
William Dolan.	Tavern,	"
R V. Shaffer.	"	Howard.
J an Odenkirk.	"	Potter twp
M. L. Lauzel.	"	"

A. WILLIAMS,
Prothonotary.

Millheim is blessed with a Jew auction under the supervision of Koch and Marx, from, I don't know where.

Mr Philip Kreider of Penn sold his farm and moves to Brushvalley. We are sorry to lose such a staunch democrat and worthy citizen as Philip, but as such is the case we want it understood that Brushvalley will gain by it

Sheriff Musser will quit the tavern and move into his mammoth building on Water street. His son W. S. Musser, will remain in the hotel as mine host.

Henry Belinger changed his photograph gallery into a magnificent confectionery and oyster saloon.

Millheim has a first-class furniture store with good clever, hardworking gentlemen as proprietors. They have a rousing stock on hand, and are ready for the regular spring trade.

The poor house question is the cause of much hasty conversation at present. The arguments are all one one side and the decision is in favor of our side. Hip! hip!

Our prophets think the snow is all here save a few small blusters, and say that the voice of the turtle will soon be heard in the land, singing: Hayes is the man and if he can't attend to it, Don can, and will no odds what the masses say. O, for a government that's placed upon a pivot so as to be turned to suit those who have the right cards.

B-N TON.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 25th day of April 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and partial account of David Ertle, administrator of &c. of Philip Ertle late of Gregg twp, dec'd.
2. The account of Geo. W. Rumberger administrator of &c. of Geo. B. Rumberger, late of Patton twp, dec'd.
3. The account of W. E. Henderson, executor of Mary Henderson, late of Huston twp, dec'd.
4. The account of Geo. Fravel, guardian of Samuel S., Wesley S. and Mary E. Fravel, minor children of John Fravel.
5. The account of E. B Hosterman, administrator of &c. of John Hosterman, late of Potter twp, dec'd.
6. The account of Albert Owen, trustee of the estate of Wm. Atherton, late of Philipsburg dec'd.
7. The account of Jos. Shirk and A. Luckenbach, administrator of &c. of Reuben M. Shirk, late of Potter twp. dec'd.
8. The account of P. W Barnhart, administrator of &c. of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs twp, dec'd.
9. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.
10. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morten, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.
11. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Laura V. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susanuah Morton, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.
12. The account of Wm Liard, jr., administrator of &c. of Wm. Liard, sr., late of Worth township, dec'd.
13. The tenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin, jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm A. Thomas, dec'd.
14. The partial account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c. of Alexanner Sample late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.
15. The account of J C Sample, administrator of &c. of Margaret Sample, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd
16. The account of Samuel Milliken, jr., surviving executor under the will of M. T. Milliken, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.
17. The account of Samuel Milliken, jr., surviving guardian of Clara V. Milliken under the will of M. L. Milliken, dec'd.
18. The account of Robert Glenn, guardian of Daniel Bailey, minor child of Jas. Bailey, late Ferguson twp, dec'd.
19. The account of Joseph Hoy, administrator of &c. of Wm. Corl, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.
20. The account of Daniel P. Shope and Joseph A. Rankin, executors of the last will and testament of Jas. Alexander, late of Milesburg, dec'd.
21. The first account of John Garbrick one of the executors of the last will and testament of Martha Cole, late of Spring twp, dec'd.
22. The account of George Korman, guardian of Louisa Frazier (now dec'd) a minor child of Jonathan Frazier, dec'd.
23. The account of Samuel Frank, administrator of &c. of Mary Confer, late of Penn township, dec'd.
24. The account of Samuel Frank, trustee appointed by the Orphans Court to sell real estate of Solomon Confer, late of Penn twp, dec'd.
25. The final account of Ira C. and J. R. Leathers, executors of the last will and testament of John Leathers, late of Howard twp, dec'd.
26. The supplimentary account of A. R. Barlow and Wm. V. Beckwith, executors of the last will and testament of Clement Bockwith, late of Port Matilda, dec'd.
27. The account of F. H. Van Valzah, administrator of &c. of R. P. Van Valzah late of Gregg twp, dec'd.
28. The first partial account of D. G. Bush, administrator of &c. of George M. Yocum, late of Bellefonte Borough, dec'd
29. The partial account of George R. Boak administrator of the estate of James K. Boak, late of Burnside twp, dec'd.
30. The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of &c. of John Wasson, late of Harris twp, dec'd.
32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of John W. Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre co., dec'd.
32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of W. F Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre co., dec'd.
33. The account of Mrs. Mary Valentine, administratrix, of &c. of Reuben B. Valentine, late of Spring twp, dec'd.
34. The account of Jean Hoffer, guardian of Anna K. Fulton, late Anna K. Moon, minor child of Chas Moon, late of Centre co., dec'd.
35. The account of Thomas Dale, administrator of &c. of William Dale, late of Lemont, Centre co., dec'd.
36. The partial account of Joel Kling, jr., executor of &c. of Joel Kling, sr., late of Milesburg.
37. The account of William Allison, jr., guardian of Nora Daughenbaugh, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre co., dec'd.
38. The account of Josish H. Brown, guardian of Alvira Lottar, late Alvira Lucas minor child of Henry M. Lucas, late Snow Shoe twp. dec'd.
39 The account of A. J. and D W. Shively, late of Patton twp, dec'd
40 The final account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrator of the estate of Jacob S. Awl, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, March 25th, 1877. } W. E BURCHFIELD, Register.

W. R. CAMP'S
CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county that I have opened Furniture Rooms in Centre Hall, and have on hand a large stock of Furniture and Chairs, consisting in part of

CHAMBER SUITS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
BEDSTEADS,
SINKS,
CHAIRS,
&c.

Which will be sold at the lowest cash prices; come and examine my stock of Furniture before buying elsewhere

UNDERTAKING

a specialty. COFFINS and CASKETS always on hand. Funerals attended with an ELEGANT NEW HEARSE at any distance. Payments easy.
Mar 29 3m W. R. CAMP.

PUBLIC SALE.—
There will be sold at Public Sale, on
Thursday, April, 5th,
at Sinking Creek Mills, the following property of Peter Rubel, of Potter twp, dec'd, to wit:

2 GOOD HORSES, one 2 horse wagon three Hogs, twenty shares of stock in the L. C. & S. C railroad company, one 2-horse sled, 1 Buggy, 1 double set Harness, 2 Flynetts, Check lines, Saddle and Bridle, Plow, Doubletree, old Iron Sausage Machine and Stuffer, Oak and Pine Lumber, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats Buckwheat, Mixture and Corn in the ear by the bushel and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

S. P. RUBEL,
J. C. RUBEL,
A LUKENBACH,
mar15 3t Executors.

——Penn Hall Academy opens April 16. Ad. next week.

Bank suspensions, bank robberies, life insurance company busting, are the order of day and night now.

MARRIAGES.

On 4th, inst., by Rev. A. W. Shenberger, Rev. I. K. Harris, of Muesburg, to Miss Josie Ettinger, of Milton, Pa., late of Aaronsburg.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, Clintonville, Mrs. Rebecca Emerick, relict of the late Jacob Emerick, aged 75 years, 2 months and 13 days.

On the 18th inst, near Madisenburg, Mrs Sarah Hazel, wife of Jacob Hazel sr., aged 60 years 2 months and 25 days

Our loss is her gain. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

At Penn Hall, Pa. March 20, 1877. Miss Beckie C. Bartges, aged 17 years 9 months and 16 days

She was a devoted member of the reformed church and died in the full assurance of going to her home in Heaven. She was a shining star in the community and an ornament in society. But Alas! she has departed this life to take up her abode beyond the skies. Her remains were followed to the grave on last Friday by a large concourse of mourning friends and relatives. P.

On Tuesday March 20, Mr Samuel Krise in Centre Hall, aged 72 years, 6 months 16 days.

Death has claimed another victim and an aged father in Israel has yielded to the stern demands. Samuel Krise was born in Lebanon Co. Pa. on the 4th of September 1804 His great grand father on his father's side, emigrated from England while his mother's ancestors came from the Teutonic Empire

His father, whose name was Philip, was born a few miles east of Philadelphia. He had nine sons and two daughters of whom he subject of this notice was the fourth, of these four are living, Jacob in Milroy, Mifflin Co. Pa., Joseph in Michigan, Daniel in Clearfield Co. Pa., and Amos in Iowa. When quite a boy his father's family moved to Centre Co., settling two and a half miles south east of Aaronsburg. From there they moved to Buffalo Run near Bellefonte, and finally to a farm two and a half miles north of Pleasant Gap, where they lived some 18 or 20 years. While living there Samuel was married to Dorothy Paget of near Spring Mills. Their marriage was solemnized on the 22d of January 1835. They commenced farming near Bellefonte on a farm owned by Dr. Dobbins, father of the present Doctor Dobbins of Bellefonte. While living on this farm their only child W. A. Krise was born. In 1846 they moved to Freeport, Illinois, near which place they lived for a year when they returned to Centre Co. and settled in Penns valley. In the Spring of 1850 he bought a farm a mile north of Penn Hall on which they lived until their house burned down in the fall of 1871. On the 13th of February 1872 his partner in life was called away from Earth at the advanced age of 72 years. On the 8th of September 1873 he was married to Mrs. Mariah Stephenson of Centre Hall who survives him. For more than forty years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and never when health and the weather permitted was he known to be absent from the house of God. On Monday March he went before Penn Hall to serve as a juror in a case of damages again the L. C. & T. R. R. He returned on Tuesday complaining of a pain in his neck and head. That evening he took his bed from which he never arose.

During his illness he spent most of his time in prayer. On the evening of the Sabbath previous to his death while a few friends and neighbors had gathered in to pray and sing with him, he raised up in bed and shouted Glory On Tuesday he began failing rapidly and at half past 4 his spirit returned to the creator.

His father Philip Krise, was buried six miles west of Lewistown in February 1862 at the advanced age of 90 years, 10 months and 14 days

PICTURE FRAMES!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT FOR PICTURE FRAMES.
A large and complete assortment of Picture Frames.
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
At the Lowest Possible Prices,
At About Half the Usual Prices
Sizes and styles not on hand will be procured at short notice.
Call at Welch's Cheap BOOK & STATIONERY Store, No 5, Hames's Block.
MOTTO FRAMES varnished, with glass and back complete for 75 cents
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS 8x10 for 5 cts.
GOOD NOTE PAPER at 5 cts. quire.
GOOD ENVELOPES at 5 cents pack.
MOTTOES for 5 cents,
SPLINTS for Picture Frames of every size and color.
29 mar. JAS. WELCH.

Nervous Debility.
Vital Weakness or Depression, a weak extended feeling, no energy or courage; the result of Mental Anxiety, Indigestion or Diseases, or some drain upon the system is always cured by
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.
It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy to all the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by Druggists, or sent, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, New York. 29 mar. y.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a specialty.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of Wm Allison, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre county, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.
W. M. ALLISON,
Potters Mills, Pa
JAS. A. BEAVER,
8mar 6t Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Ruble, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
S. P. RUBLE,
JAS. RUBLE,
A. LUCKENBACH
8mar 6t. Executors.

The Ring cases in New York against Tweed, Sweeney and others are soon to come to an end, and the Boss will be released from durance. He has made confession and restitution. His statements, supported by the testimony of Woodward and Ingersoll, the Tribune alleges, bear strongly against Sweeney, who has agreed to restore all that he can, and Oakey Hall who has flitted to Europe to avoid arrest.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia March 26.—Wheat offerings light; Pennsylvania red, $1.61; do amber, 1.62@1.64, western red, 1.45; do white, 1.60@1 75 Rye steady. Corn in steady demand; yellow, 54c afloat; 54@55c on track. Oats active; western white, 43@45c; Pennsylvania white, 46@47c. Cloverseed dull and unchanged at $13@6 15 Timothy, $1.85 Flaxseed $1 60. Provisions inactive, mess pork $15 50; beef hams 20@22c; smoked do, 11@12c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; sides 7½@8c; shoulders, 5½@5½c Lard 9½; Butter firm, New York and Bradford county extras 27@28c; western extras, 25@26c; do rolls 21@24c. Cheese steady; New York fancy 15@16c; western fair 14@15c. Eggs active at 16@17c. Petroleum firm refined 16½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 26.—Cattle quiet and unchanged sales, 2,800. Sheep unchanged sales 7,100 head. Hogs dull sales of 3,000 head at 7@8¼c

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat,	1 35
Red "	1 35
Rye,	55
Corn, shelled,	35
Corn, ear,	40
Oats,	30
Barley,	55
Clover seed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.	
Potatoes retail,	1 00
Flour per barrel, wholesale,	$ 7 75.
" retail,	$ 7 00
Nova Scotia plaster, ground,	10 00
Cayuga "	$ 9 00.
Anthracite coal:	
Chestnut per ton at yard,	$5 00.
Small steve, "	$5 25.
Stove, "	$5 25.
Egg, "	$5 00.
Broken, "	$5 00.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red,	$1.35.
Barley,	55.
Corn,	45.
Oats,	to 28.
Rye,	50.
Cloverseed,	$8.25.
Ground Alum Salt,	$1.50.
Butter,	25
Eggs,	30.
Lard	09

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf H. E ZERBE

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.
The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.
Address,
G. W. FORTNEY.
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

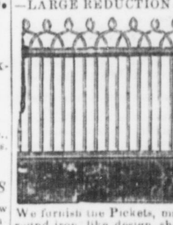
Jas. Harris & Co
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Floriel, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read
GARDENING FOR PLEASURE!
All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpaid, by mail.
Our Combined CATALOGUE, For 1877, OF EVERYTHING For the GARDEN
Numbering 150 pages, with 1 colored plate, sent
FREE!
to all our customers of past years, or to those who have purchased any of the above books; to others on receipt of 25 cents.
Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues without plate, free to all applicants.
PETER HENDERSON & Co
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.
35 Cortlandt St., New York
feb 23 2m.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!
Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.
Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.
MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3 50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.
MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE
—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27
S & A. LOEB.

AMERICAN Shade Roller Comp.
Manufacturers of and dealers in
SPRING AND COMMON CURTAIN FIXTURES.
Hollands, Opaque Shadings, Tassels, &c.
34 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Manufacturers of
KNAPP'S SPRING FIXTURES
Knapp's Spring Fixtures, for Window Blinds, are the best in that line ever invented and are scarce to be excelled for convenience. No cords used to raise or lower the blinds Blinds remain just where desired, by a simple touch of the hand. Nothing complicated in Knapp's Spring Fixtures, and are easily attached to any window. Price of these Fixtures and Shades no higher than the old and troublesome ones. Can be seen at the residence of the publisher of the Reporter.
8 mar 3m

W. F REBER Attorney at Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

FENCE PICKETS!!
—LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.—

We furnish the Pickets, made from 4-inch round iron, like design shown in cut, at 25 CENTS PER LINEAL FOOT They make a handsomer more durable, and cheaper Fence than the wooden pickets. Send for circular to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS and their new line of Patented Wagon Hard ware.
91 & 92 Water st., and 114 & 116 First av., Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by all the leading Iron and Hardware Merchants. 8mar 4m

D. F. LUSE,
PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,
offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining
OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.
Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Geo. E Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.
"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."
James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville Ill., says:
"The Beatty Piano received give entire satisfaction." Agents wanted. Send for circular. Address D F BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Rufus Snyder, of the firm of Snyder & Hendricks, Carriage Manufacturers, Allentown, Pa:
"I hardly know how to express my satisfaction on receiving the Beatty Piano you shipped me. It is at least all I could ask, wish or expect One of our most eminent musicians tried it and spoke in the most favorable terms, after thoroughly testing it."
Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years.
Address, D. F. BEATTY,
22jul y Washington, New Jersey.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that all the live stock, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, together with all other property of Alex. Kuhn, of Harris twp. was purchased at Sheriff's Sale by the undersigned, and will be left in the possession of Mr. Kuhn at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner.
15mar 3t JOSEPH BITNER.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS!
GO TO I. D. BOYER'S CHEAP STORE, IN AARONSBURG, PENN'A., TO BUY YOUR GOODS.
We have at present, on our counters, a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, which we are offering very low to Cash buyers:

COTTON GOODS are advancing since the heavy exportations to the Chinese Empire,—something not heretofore known in the history of our country

In consequence of these advancements we have purchased a large amount of goods, which we will sell to consumers at such low prices that

Defy Competition.

OUR LINE OF MOURNING CALICOES IS COMPLETE.

Bengal Plaids,	12½	per yd.
Star Mills,	15c	"
Alpacas, 75, 50, 45, 25c		"
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, 75c		per doz.

Men's Shirting,	12½, 15, 20c	per yd.
Bleached Muslin,	5 to 16c	"
Unbleached,	5 to 10c	"
Sugar,	10, 11, 12c	per lb.
Best White,	12½c	"
Cotton Lops,	15, 22 and 28c	"
Calicoes,	6, 7, 8 and 9c	"
Lancaster Ginghams,	10c	"
Best Cotton Carpet Chain	25c	"
Bed Ticking,	14, 20, 25, 38c	per yd.
Split and double Zephyr Black and White,	18c	per oz.

A MEMORABLE VOYAGE.

A True Story of Gambetta's Trip in the Balloon from Belenguered Paris.

The following, says *Figaro*, is an absolutely true account of that famous voyage in a balloon by which M. Gambetta escaped from belesgnered Paris. The details have hitherto been but imperfectly known to the public. We are fortunately enabled to give them as they came, lately, from M. Gambetta's own lips—not, indeed, in our hearing, but in that of several persons who merit our entire confidence.

M. Gambetta was dining the other day with a lady holding a high position in Parisian society. After dinner the illustrious dictator, in compliance with a very general request, turned round in his chair, and related some passages of his curious and eventful life.

Of course he soon had to say something about the siege of Paris. He talked of his dream of a prolonged resistance, and went on to show how he came to make up his mind to leave the city by balloon. At length all was ready for his flight through the air; he bought furs, took with him the inseparable Spuller, jamped into the car and confided Cæsar and his fortunes to the care of the aeronaut. The latter, as we shall presently see, was so sensible of the honor that on the strength of it he treated himself to a remarkably good dinner as a preparation for the journey.

And now we had better let the hero of the adventure relate it in his own words, which, as we may again assure our readers, have been exactly reproduced in the following account:

"When we started," he said, in his purest Gascon accent, "I had a terrible attack of bronchitis. Everybody was saying: 'If you go you are a dead man.' The *savants* especially assured me that the temperature would be ice cold. Luckily, I had my furs—those furs that people have said so much about since then—and off we went. Once fairly clear of the earth I found it so hot that I was glad to throw off all my wrappers. So much for the *savants*. That's why I never cared to learn anything. Science—pooh! In five or six hours the balloon stopped. I shook the aeronaut, who had fallen asleep. 'Where are we?' 'Over the Oise,' he replied, 'just on the boundary of the department of the Somme and Oise.' 'Are you sure?' 'Oh, monsieur, I know the country as well as I know my own pocket.' And in fact, after looking at my map, and then at the landscape, I found we were above the Oise, or, at least, above a river. It was the Oise or something else—let it be the Oise. The point was to know whether we were still over the Prussian lines or among our own people. Well, just then, directly under the car, I saw a building, a sort of farm, with a large square courtyard in which a number of men were lying down with their piled arms in their midst. 'Who are they?' 'Oh! monsieur,' says he, 'for certain they are Gardes Mobiles; we are in the French lines.' 'The devil we are,' said I; 'but are you sure of it?—because, for my part, you know I cannot recognize the uniforms.' 'Perfectly sure.' 'Down we go then,' and down we went, till we were not more than seven or eight hundred metres from the earth, when we heard a German challenge, 'Wer da?' and saw a mighty bustle in the courtyard—the men jumped up, seizing their arms and beginning to shoot at the balloon. And the aeronaut had slipped the grappler! He was drunk. I had just time to whip out my knife, cut the cord and pitch him to the bottom of the car—with a threat that, if he stirred, I'd throw him over. Then we began to mount again, but slowly enough, as it seemed to me, for we could hear the music of the bullets, though at that distance they could not have done us much harm. I verily believe that if we had leaned over we might have caught them in our hands. In fact, I know we could, for I afterward made the experiment at Tours, by setting some chasseurs to fire on a captive balloon fixed at about the same height. The balls had no appreciable effect. After awhile the balloon stopped, then began to decend once more, with the Prussians still watching its motions.

"We were again near the river, so we had no better alternative than to drop into the water or into the arms of the enemy. I scribbled a dispatch to let my colleagues know how we stood, and sent it off by a pigeon, and the bird came back to the car—no doubt having lost its way. We were still dropping down, so at last there seemed to be but one hope—the Oise. As to our getting over the river to the French side before we fell, it was not to be thought of; there was not an inch of air. All this while Spuller had been smoking his cigar like a philosopher. At last he said, with a smile: 'The Oise, the Oise; that's all very well for you; you know how to swim, but I may as well tell you I don't.' 'Stuff!' I said; 'I'll look after you.' Still we shot down, when on a sudden—puff; there was a breath of air, but such a slight one that I made a joke of it, and told Spuller it was only the smoke of his cigar. The gods had come to our aid. The balloon passed the river. And made straight for the top of an oak. You've no idea how uncomfortable it is to come down on the top of an oak—little branches without end, and all that. However, we landed, and were—saved."

The Lady of the House—"Very good; but you must have had just a little scare."

Gambetta—"Oh, madame, not the least in the world."

Survival of the Fittest.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says: * * * This man was a scholar and an antiquarian—a student of nature and books; he had been a man of wealth and position, but had lost the one and renounced the other—had indeed become a misanthrope, and retired with what means he had left, determined not to live when his property was exhausted. The late Rev. Dr. Reynolds was a warm personal friend of the recluse, and enjoyed relating his first meeting with him. The doctor was slowly passing his grounds, when he observed a workman felling some dead trees. He stopped to remark to the supposed laborer, that the foliage which remained was much improved by the loss of the others. "Yes," replied the man in the blouse, still swinging his ax, "it is a case of the survival of the fittest."

"Why," said the doctor, in surprise, "has that phrase come down to you?"

"Yes," was the bitter reply, "but in my case it is a misapplication."

The doctor saw his mistake and recognised in the man before him one to whom even his learning and judgment could defer.

Shortly after this man died; wilfully abstaining from food and medicine, resolutely determining to know the secrets of the beyond. At his funeral the Rev. Robert Collyer delivered this sentiment: "There are men who die before they are dead. They lose all interest in the world and the world loses all interest in them—our friend was one of them."

The New Dominion.

A Victoria dispatch says that at a meeting held in that city the following resolution was passed unanimously: That in deference to the hope and belief expresed by Lord Carnarvon that actual railway construction will be commenced by the Dominion government in British Columbia after the lapse of a single summer, it is hereby resolved that a petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature praying that it may be pleased to take such action this session as will make clear to the Dominion government that unless the actual construction of the Canadian Pacific railway be commenced on or before the first of August, 1878, according to the Carnarvon settlement, this province will ask permission from the British government to dissolve the connection with the Dominion of Canada. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Victoria.

On the last division the government had a majority of five in the house.

HIS PLEASURES.—"My son," said a doting mother to her eight-year-old, "what pleasure do you feel like giving up during the Lenten season?" "Well, ma, I guess I'll stay away from school," was the reply.

PROFESSOR BELL'S TELEPHONE.

The Human Voice Carried a Hundred and Forty Miles.

Professor A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, comes from the staid old city of Salem. About five years ago he first began to think about the possibility of the transmission of sound by telegraph, and the idea took possession of him completely. His invention had so far taken form eighteen months ago, that with the assistance of a practical electrician, Mr. Thomas A. Watson, he began to experiment, using for the purpose a wire between Boston and Cambridge, about two miles long.

The first time the practical success of the telephone was demonstrated to the satisfaction of others was on Oct. 9, 1876. The telephone then spoke for itself, and the conversation of the operator in Cambridge could be distinctly heard at the Boston end of the line. An interesting dialogue took place, the speakers talking in their ordinary key.

One of the experiments, which occurred on Jan. 21, was eminently gratifying in its results. Not only every word spoken in Boston, but even the tones and inflexions of the several voices were accurately transmitted and readily recognized by those at the Salem end of the line. Other experiments demonstrated the fact that a lady in Malden could sing "The Last Rose of Summer," and every note could be heard in the room at 5 Exeter place, Boston. The sound was perfectly clear, and had about the same effect as if the listener were at the rear of a concert hall, say one hundred feet away from the singer. Subsequent trials showed that laughter, applause or instrumental music could be equally well transmitted. In the case of the latter, not only the key could be transmitted but also the quality of the music. A violin could be distinguished from a violoncello.

The greatest distance that has been vanquished by the telephone is 143 miles—from Boston to North Conway, N. H. The most recent improvements made on the instrument do away with batteries altogether, and permanent magnets are now employed instead, the electric wave used in transmitting the sounds being generated by the voice itself. This is regarded as a very important step in advance, as the bother and expense of keeping batteries in order has been the great drawback to the employment of the instrument for private purposes. The honor of having received the first newspaper dispatch ever sent by means of the telephone belongs to the Boston *Globe*. A report of a lecture by Prof. Bell in Salem was transmitted verbatim to it last Monday night. This lecture was about the telephone, and in the course of the evening a series of remarkable experiments was made in the presence of the audience. Songs and brief speeches were sent from Boston, and the applause which greeted their reception in Salem was distinctly heard in Boston. Imagine sitting in a hall and hearing a man, eighteen miles away, sing "Hold the Fort."

"I haven't the slightest doubt," Mr. Watson said, "that in a few months things will be so that a man can make a lecture here in Boston and be heard by an audience in any part of the country."

"Do you expect that the telephone will entirely supersede the present system of telegraphing?" I asked.

"Yes, we expect it will, eventually. A company is now forming for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing the instrument. In time it can't fail to replace the old dot and line alphabet system entirely. We expect, at first, it will be used mostly on private lines and for city business. It will probably take the place of the present district telegraph companies and the like, as it will be especially convenient for that class of business."

"Won't the receiving operators have to learn shorthand?"

"Yes, I suppose they will. In our experiments we have generally paused after saying a sentence, so that the receiver had time to write out in long hand."

Mr. Watson remarked that the introduction of the telephone would probably have the effect of increasing the telegraph business to such an extent that it would hasten the time when the wires would have to be laid underground instead of being strung on poles. *Apropos* to singing by telegraph, I asked if it would not save a good deal of expense to our American opera managers. "An American audience could hear Nilsson, Patti, or any European *prima donna*, without bringing them across the Atlantic," I suggested. "Just place the receiving machine in the Boston Music Hall, for instance, and let the songstress put her mouth close to the mouth piece in Paris, London, Vienna or St. Petersburg, and the effect would be the same as if the *prima donna* herself were present in the flesh."

"Certainly," said Mr. Watson, smiling, "and it would be curious to observe what effect the presence of the voice and absence of the person would have on the critics. Homely singers would probably advance in public esteem, while some of the beautiful cantatrices might suffer a corresponding set-back when their voices were judged on their merits."

No trial has yet been made, however, of the transmission of sounds to so great a distance as across the Atlantic. Mr. Watson said that as far as they had been able to ascertain, there seemed to be a limit to the distance over which the sounds could be made to travel; but he expressed himself as confident that in due time any given distance could be annihilated. "We have, in fact," he added, "talked through a wire arranged to give an artificial resistance equal to 40,000 ohms, which is more resistance than the entire length of the Atlantic cable would offer. But there are other obstacles to be overcome in order to transmit the sound of the voice correctly to such a distance as that. Prof. Bell and I are constantly at work here perfecting the system, you see. When a favorable opportunity offers, we shall try and have a practical test over one of the transatlantic cables."

The wonderful little instrument of whose future value to civilization the inventor is so sanguine, consists of a powerful compound permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is a diaphragm of iron. A mouthpiece, whose function is to converge the sound on this diaphragm, substantially completes the arrangement. The operation of the instrument is thus described by Prof. Bell: The motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of the magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of the magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils around the magnet precisely similar to the undulations of the air produced by the voice. The coils are connected with the line wire, and the undulations induced in them travel through the wire, and passing through the coils of another instrument of similar construction at the other end of the line are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument. The voltaic battery is entirely dispensed with. The line wire may be of any given length, provided the insulation is good. Prof. Bell further says that soft tones can be heard across the wires even more distinctly than loud utterances, even a whisper being audible.

How to Succeed.

If your seat is hard to sit upon, stand up. If a rock rises up before you, roll it away or climb over it. If you want money, earn it. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but the skin is worth something. If you want confidence, prove yourself worthy of it. Do not be content with doing what another has done—surpass it. Deserve success, and it will come. The boy was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket, or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly and surely it makes its round, and never tires. It is as easy to be a leader as a wheel horse. If the job be long, the pay will be greater; if the task be hard, the more competent you must be to do it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A fire was started in the Bateman House, Kansas City, Pa., by some one throwing a cigar stump among waste papers. The means of escape from the upper stories were early cut off, and Mrs. Bateman and her four daughters were burned to death, as was a guest named N. Brown. Mr. Bateman rushed into the flames and rescued a son, but both were cruelly burned ——the son subsequently dying. A number of boarders were injured by jumping from the windows..... Frederick and Charles Greene, aged seventeen and thirteen years, respectively, sons of J. C. Greene, of Hopkinton, R. I., were drowned while sailing..... A red-haired young man deliberately walked into the rapids at Niagara, and was swept over the fall. Nothing is known as to his identity..... The five-story iron building in St. Louis, occupied by Simon & Gregory, as a wholesale dry goods store, and by Claflin, Allen & Co., wholesalers of boots and shoes, was completely destroyed by fire, with a total loss of nearly $500,000. One man perished in the flames..... A low, rakish-looking schooner of sixty tons, manned by negroes, is reported cruising in the West Indian seas..... The Japanese government has recently gained several victories over the insurgents.

The Count de Chambord denies the stories regarding his relinquishment of claims to the throne of France, and says he is only waiting he proper moment for direct personal action.

The seven-story buildings in the 13th street, New York, occupied by the Gorham manufacturing company, Robbins & Appleton, of the American watch company, and a host of smaller jewelers and silversmiths, were completely destroyed by fire, notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the entire fire department. The flames originated in the basement, in some unknown manner, and although contested foot by foot by the firemen, succeeded in communicating from story to story until both of the immense so-called fireproof edifices were wrapped in flames and the heavy safes of treasures on each floor fell crushing through into the sub-basement, carrying down all the heavy beams, and even rupturing the walls and iron front to bulge outward and finally crumble to the earth. The total losses amounted to nearly $1,000,000, which were partially covered by insurance..... A conflagration at Pastoria, Ohio, destroyed Leonard's opera house and Robbins' block. The losses were heavy; partially insured..... J. D. Edgerly's drug store and first mills at Lee, N. H., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $10,000..... Alexander Blackburn, president of the San Francisco banking and Oyster company, defaulted with funds and stock of the company amounting to $9,000, but was arrested in New York while attempting to sail for Europe. Before his dishonesty became known he had succeeded in inducing a young bookkeeper in San Francisco to forge his employer's name to the amount of $11,640, with which to speculate. The young man was detected..... Joe Coburn, the pugilist, has sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, for attempting to kill a New York policeman by shooting..... John Q. Hoyt, a well known New York speculator, has failed with liabilities amounting to $1,750,826.75, and assets footing up only $50,000..... Austin Bink, one of the best known surgeons of the country, died in New York at the age of seventy.

President Hayes expresses his belief that an extra session of Congress will be called about June..... Alfred Rex shot and killed his brother at Barnston, Canada. The fratricide was arrested..... Matilda Heron, the famous French actress, died in New York, aged forty-six years. She leaves a daughter, Bijou, who is rapidly becoming a popular favorite..... Joseph L. Lewis, for many years a merchant in New York city, died recently, and not having any near relatives, he left his entire fortune of $1,000,000 to the United States to cancel that amount of the debt..... The losses by the great fire among the jewelers in Bond street, New York, will foot up nearly $2,000,000. There will be considerable salvage on account of the masses of gold and silver to be found in the ruins..... J. T. Beads, secretary of the California Stock Exchange, has defaulted upon $17,000 in stocks and the books and papers of the institution..... The noted Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, is reported at Wood Mountain, in British America, having in his possession one thousand horses and mules captured from the United States forces..... The Lake Shore railway company is settling with the Ashtabula victims, where possible. R. H. Clark, of Westfield, Mass., has just received $1,500 in settlement of his claims, and the sum of $5,000 was paid to the widow of one of the killed..... Five business houses in Donovan, Ill., were destroyed by fire..... Andrew McKinney, who was connected with John Q. Dix, in railway matters in New York city, is a bankrupt. Liabilities over a million dollars and assets of only a trifle over three hundred thousand dollars.

While the priests of St. Francis Xavier's church, New York, were conducting a "woman's service" to an audience of nearly three thousand, mostly females, a woman fainted in the gallery, which attracted most of the attention, gave credence to a sharp cry of fire, which rang out almost simultaneously. Instantly the vast congregation was a seething mass of humanity, crushing and crowding each other in mad effort to reach the door. Notwithstanding the efforts of the holy fathers to calm the excitement, the rush continued until the church was cleared, when it was ascertained that six women and one boy had been trampled to death, and hundreds had received more or less serious injuries in the panic. Four of the dead were found outside the church at the foot of the stairs and the other three in the vestibule. There was not the slightest foundation for the panic beyond the wild alarm uttered by some child or woman. After the rush from the church the sexton found as many as fifty women in the body of the church, they having fainted at the beginning of the panic..... Another advance in freight rates west from New York will have been made by the different railway lines..... A five-story brick building in New York, occupied as a wholesale grocery and filled with goods, fell into the street without any previous indication of weakness, completely wrecking the building. Terrible loss of life would have occurred, as the street is crowded all day. The loss is put at $50,000..... An explosion occurred in the Worcester colliery, near Swansea, England, and a large number of miners lost their lives. Seventy bodies were recovered, and it was thought many more remained in the pit..... Wm. F. Speakman, a mill operative of Oakdale, Mass., while demented from a protracted spree, killed his sister and mother, and then committed suicide with an ax..... A fire in the Posey block, Evansville, Ind., consumed property to the value of $71,000.

Thirty of New York's most prominent lottery and policy agents were arrested on complaint of Anthony Comstock. Among them were the representatives of the Havana and Wyoming lotteries..... Hon. Oliver Ames, the last surviving brother of the late Oakes Ames, and the head of the immense works bearing the family name, died in Easton, Mass., aged seventy-one years..... A terrific wind storm prevailed over the greater portion of the country and an incalculable amount of damage was done by the way of demolishing and unroofing buildings, tearing off signs, fences, etc. Several churches lost steeples and many vessels were driven into collision and more or less damaged. Numerous persons were injured in New York city by falling signs and trees. The wind was moving at a velocity of from sixty to seventy-five miles per hour..... It is generally believed that the diastrofis fire in New York, by which the jewelers suffered so severely, was originated by contact of steam heating pipes with woodwork..... The coroner's jury in the case of the Ashtabula victims, who have been awaiting the reports of experts in regard to the safety of the bridge, has just returned its verdict, in which it declares that the bridge was defective in design and construction, and censures the railroad company for not having inspected the structure during the eleven years it was in use; they therefore declare the company criminally responsible. They also find that the company violated the State law regulating the heating of cars, and are therefore responsible for the fire which consumed so many bodies. The fault of not subduing the flames is charged to the fire department arrived at the scene—there having been abundant means of extinguishment. To conclude, they hold the railroad company responsible for the loss of life..... Nine of the principal business houses in St. Johns, N. B., were destroyed by fire. An explosion of chemicals in one of the buildings caused the walls to topple over on the adjoining edifice, killing five prominent men and injuring a number of others.

Peter H. Penwell, of Erie Center, N. Y., killed his wife with an ax, on account of domestic troubles which had existed for years. After the murder he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by cutting his throat. Previous to the murder both of them took arsenic with deadly intentions, but it proved an overdose in each case and did not operate fatally..... An Egyptian man-of-war, engaged in breaking up the slave trade, took fire at sea and was completely destroyed. Of the 420 men on board, all but twenty escaped..... The assistant secretary of the treasury has issued the forty-second call for $40,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of May and November, 1865. The call is for $7,000,000 coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds..... J. M. Taylor's saleratus factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with the large stock on hand. The loss amounted to $140,000, on which there was a fair insurance..... Foreign dispatches continually report ill-feeling as existing and growing between the French and German governments..... The contestants of the Vanderbilt will claim that the testator was of unsound mind at the time of making the instrument and was also unduly influenced by the son, who received the larger part of the estate..... A boy would-be child pulled a lighted kerosene lamp from a bureau in a five-story New York tenement, and in a few minutes the entire floor was in flames and the means of egress of all the residents of the upper floors was cut off. Bravemen forced an entrance by means of ladders and succeeded in rescuing the unfortunates with the exception of two children who were suffocated to death. The lives of two of the other children were despaired of, as they inhaled so much carbonic acid gas.

President Hayes and his cabinet agree to carry out the civil service programme as laid down in the President's inaugural address..... Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office of senator, declaring he is tired of the care and worry of the position..... Secretary of State Evarts has asked Fred'k W. Seward, son of the late secretary, to accept the position of assistant secretary of the department..... In addition to the rinderpest sweeping off the cattle of Great Britain, the foot and mouth disease has now made its appearance..... For violation of the German press laws in publishing certain articles, another of the Von Arnim family has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment..... James Kingan, a New York produce dealer, having lost largely in recent speculations, has fled from his creditors. His liabilities are estimated all the way from $400,000 to $1,000,000..... The plasterers of New York city, who have been receiving $2 per day, struck work for $2.50..... Two hotels and the Giles county national bank buildings at Pulaski, Tenn., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $12,000..... While the scholars of a school in Coal Run, Ohio, were giving a dramatic representation, Stephen Rundell struck a dagger in the heart of a young man named Mason, by mistake, and killed him instantly in the presence of the audience. They were bosom friends.

HORSEWHIPPING A NURSE.

Brutal Behavior of an English Gentleman Farmer.

The London *Telegraph* says: At the Slough petty sessions, Robertson Francis Morris, described as a gentleman farmer, of Iver Heath, Bucks, and Janet, his wife, were charged with wounding Caroline Carter, a nurse recently in their employment. The complaint was conveyed in a fly from the Slough Union to the police court. The extraordinary nature of the case created considerable excitement in the district.

The prisoners, on taking their place in the dock with their child were hissed by the spectators. Mrs. Morris was fashionably attired in a black velvet coat, hat and feathers. Caroline Carter, seated in a chair, and supported by pillows, gave her evidence while almost in a fainting condition. She said she entered the prisoners' service at the end of May. Mrs. Morris began pinching her on the second day after she went there, and has since persecuted her. About a month ago she broke a poker over the child's back. She hit her five or six times up in the nursery. Sometimes the baby used to cry at night, and Mrs. Morris said it was her fault. Mrs. Morris also hit her because the baby left his stool, and had since struck her with the poker. The husband was not present when Mrs. Morris struck her, but as she cried and screamed he came up to see what was the matter. She threatened witness that if the child cried at night she would give her (witness) a thrashing in the morning. Witness did not complain to her husband. Mr. Morris had not illused her before that. Mrs. Morris had pinched and beaten her daily. She had been horsewhipped by Mr. Morris after he came home from church. In the morning she played with the child up stairs to make it happy, but it began to cry. When they came home she was in the garden with the child, but went up stairs to the nursery to take his things off. Mr. Morris in the afternoon came up with a horsewhip into the nursery, Mrs. Morris having gone out with the child into the garden that it should not hear her. Mrs. Morris saw the horsewhip in her master's hand. He told complainant to lie across the table, but she refused to do it. He then took hold of her arm, got her across a chair, and hit her with the horsewhip over the body, but she could not say how many times. She tried to get away, but Mr. Morris had shut the door, and he pulled up her clothes and hit her across the legs with the whip. That was while she was standing behind the door. The table was split up the middle when he wanted her to lie across it. It was a little table, and when he tried to bend her down across it, it was split in the middle. The woman was not in the room at all while he was striking her with the whip. Complainant cried while he was thrashing her. He hit her once or twice on the legs while her clothes were up.

The whip was a horsewhip belonging to the cook, Thrift, and Mr. Morris hit her with the stick and handle of a cart-whip also. Mrs. Morris then locked her in, so that complainant could not get out. She did not get her dinner till eight o'clock at night, which was a piece of cold meat and two or three potatoes. She had dry bread in the morning and nothing to drink, unless she had some water. She was never allowed down stairs in the kitchen, and when they went out the boy used to fasten the door, so that she could not get in. Mrs. Morris had also hit her once with a whip while getting some coals up. She had not much strength, and Mrs. Morris said she was waiting for some one, and hit her with the whip. Mr. Morris used to kick her, and had done so more than once since the horsewhipping; but the witness could not tell how many times. He had kicked her on the side. Mrs. Morris used to run a dinner fork into her, and make her arms blue. Her arms were all over scars. One morning her arm was all over blood, which ran down her sleeve. That was done with the scissors, because the child had been crying. Mr. Morris ran the scissors into her more than a dozen times one morning. That was the worst time, and took place after Christmas. Last Sunday she ran away. The reason witness's hair was so short was because Mrs. Morris had pulled her hair out with both hands. After she had ill-used her in the day witness was so upset that she could not know what she was doing. She had to keep the fire alight in the nursery all night, and the female prisoner used to come and see that she did so. If she was not up, Mrs. Morris used to pulled her out of bed by the hair of her head. Once or twice she did that. [At this point stimulants had to be administered to complainant.] Mrs. Morris used to push her in the back with a stick—did so more than once. It was a stick used to rake the fire. One morning Mrs. Morris touched her with a dinner knife, and said she would run her through with it and would run the poker down her throat if she screamed so. She was then hitting her on the back with the poker because the child cried in the night. Witness showed the bruises made by Mrs. Morris, when she punched her, to the old housekeeper. Sometimes there would be a piece pinched out; little pieces of skin used to come from the arms. She had a father, eight sisters and brothers, but did not know where they lived. She had no mother.

[The complainant here fainted, and the case had to be stopped for a time.]

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the Princess Louise Home, informed the bench that he could give the entire history of the poor girl, and, if it pleased God that she should recover, she would be taken back to the Home. He hoped the magistrates would adjourn the case so that their solicitor might be instructed.

The complainant having been removed from the court to recover, the chairman announced that the bench had decided to adjourn the examination. The prisoners were then removed to the cells, and as they left the room were again hissed.

What the Sea Tells Us.

If the present crust of the earth did not afford, as it does, the clearest evidence of a time when the earth's whole frame glowed with intense heat; if we could not, as we can, derive from the movements of the celestial bodies, as well as from the telescopic appearance of some among them, the most certain assurance that all the planets, nay, the whole of the solar system itself, were once in this state of glowing vapor; the ocean brine—the mighty residume left after the earth had passed through its baptism of fire—would leave us in little doubt respecting the main features, at least, of the earth's past history. The seas could never have attained their present condition had not the earth which they then encompassed when they were young been an orb of fire. Every wave that pours in upon the shore speaks to us of so remote a past that all ordinary time-measures fail us in the attempt to indicate the length of the vast intervals separating us from it. The saltness of the ocean is no minor feature or mere details of our globe's economy, but has a significance truly cosmical in its importance. Tremendous, indeed, must have been the activity of these primeval fires, under whose action sixty thousand millions of millions of tons of salt were extracted from the earth's substance and added to its envelope.

Don't Lose a Minute.

Keep busy. The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. If you have no regular work, do chores, as farmers do when it rains too hard to work in the field. In occupation we forget our troubles, and get respite from sorrow. The man whose mind and hands are busy finds no time to weep and wail. If work is slack, spend the time in reading. No man ever knew too much. The hardest students in the world are the old men who know the most. If you lack books, there is free and very cheap libraries, at least in cities, at your command. The man who does not acquire some item of useful information between daybreak and bedtime must mournfully say, with the Roman emperor: "I have lost a day."

CLARK'S "O.N.T." SPOOL COTTON

How, and Where it is Made---The Clark Thread Company---Largest Works in the New World---Acres of Splendid Buildings---Forests of Wonderful Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields---The Employees' Societies---The Clark Hose Company---A Grand Relief Society---Employees' Centennial Excursion---The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

(From the Essex County *Press*, Newark, N. J.)

At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the banks of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings, the flooring of which measures nearly eight acres, is situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employees among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who, in various ways, are connected with this vast establishment. Although having the largest pay roll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the welfare and prosperity of the city than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth makers than of some second-class money lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which have entered into the production of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, which is sold by every merchant dealing in dry goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of

NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS,

and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye. The immense capital invested in The Clark Thread Company's Works and the vast volume of business, amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and the blessings which flow from it, are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every merchant and trader in the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped into buildings. It was on a par with the intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH,

usually exhibited by the average politician. Had it been some trust company or curbstone broker that asked exemption, it would probably have been granted. Some idea of what the value of the company is to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread Company employ as stated, about fifteen hundred persons, paying out to them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, the dry goods merchant, and all who have anything to sell get a part of it in some way, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to the human system, giving it life, animation and power. Suppose to-night those works were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

They are fully insured. The Clark Thread Company receive their insurance in cash from their underwriters. They say to themselves: "Business is dull, sales are uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires close attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz: go to Washington, buy government bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no bothering care, supported in luxury without risk by the proceeds on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes." Can any man calculate the wide spread ruin which would follow such a calamity and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earned money to purchase what they wanted to buy, would be added to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME

would be the fruit of such a course. But this is exactly what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in twelve in Newark are to-day supported by the city. The productive capital of the country, which employed our now idle millions, has been put into government bonds, and appalling destitution and want are on every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth and prosperity, and there is no loss equal to that which follows enforced idleness of the producing classes. There is no music so full of joy and peace and good will to men as the song of labor and the music of machinery. Better far than all other songs be hushed and every note be stilled, rather than those, and to them we now introduce the reader.

ON THE DOCK

of The Clark Thread Company, which is five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick house, for the storage of that precious material, one pound of which will make one hundred miles of thread, containing about forty-two million doublings. The mind cannot grasp the numerical fact. But four grades of cotton are ordinarily used in the manufacture of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, and known as "Sea Island Cotton." This comes principally from South Carolina and is grown on the small islands along the coast. Considerable is raised on the peninsulas and around the bays and inlets, but it is not equal to that of the sea islands, which is the finest in the world. The first bag of this sea island cotton of the crop of 1876 was purchased by the Clark Thread Company at fifty cents per pound. The island cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too short in the fiber. On these sea islands were the richest planters of the South in

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS,

many of them having as high as six hundred slaves, and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in luxury, hospitality, and elegance. But today all is changed. Those vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of them owned by the negroes, who now call no man master. They bring in their season's product, sometimes on a mule and again in large quantities. Brokers on the ground or at the landings, buy and pay the negroes for their cotton, often dividing the money according to the labor performed in raising the crop. Some leave the land of the former owners, but the old state of things is "dun clar' gone." This trade and traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a few years largely increase the wealth and intelligence of the race in these localities.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes without doubt will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of the Northern men have thus far succeeded in their attempts. Let the reader remember that we have not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth, these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The sail, the mine, commerce and manufactures, all find employment to supply The Clark Thread Company's works, and when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton embraces the islands of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every hand, enriching and blessing mankind at every step, from the womb of ages to the spindles of Newark. We will now examine into the immediate sources of the power which drives the endless machinery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draft of six hundred horses, and is two engines in one, usually termed a double engine. The fly-wheel, traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three huge belts on its surface, each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet in length. But even this double monster could not run the works. It has a big twin brother, and together they travel every day for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wonders of power and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with steam from nine immense tubular boilers and three large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary sized engines, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, in different parts of the works, making seven in all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred horse power. The young mountain of coal, which looks enough to last the whole city a year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ton boat loads, at brief intervals.

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixing rooms, when it is examined and placed in bins, according to the different grades, ready for the scutching machines, which open and beat the material, cleaning it from the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. After going through the scutching machine it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state, compared with the fineness and perfection that is to be reached. Several of these scutching machines are running continually, and their sound is like the roar of a lightning express train, as it whirls past the platform where you stand. The first scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from a hopper which lets it through into knives set in large rollers, which revolve with tremendous force, and lightning speed, picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by suction of air, on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes out in the shape of a web or "lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls are then placed upon a machine like the first and run together through the same process of

PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING,

when it comes out again in the same shape as before, rolled to exactly the thickness which it is desired to make the "sliver" from which the thread yarn is to be spun. What is a "sliver" is all to be learned further on. The machine is so delicately set that it regulates the thickness of the web or lap to within half an ounce, in a web of five feet, weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. After being put through three scutching machines in this way and coming out with eight thicknesses of web or lap similar to that produced by the first process, it is ready for the carding machines. This department is filled with Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lappers, and Combing Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One of the large rolls of web or lap that came from the last scutching machine is placed on a carding machine, which takes and runs it

BETWEEN THE TEETH

of a large and small cylinder for the purpose of drawing out the entangled fibers and laying them parallel or in the same line of direction and also to remove the small pellicles or motes which may have escaped the action of the scutching machine. After being treated in this way, a comber or doffer takes the web from the small cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze; and it is gathered up and passed through a small hole, say half an inch in size, after which it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole process is one of wonderful delicacy, the material being so finely worked that a breath of air would break it. This card contains ninety thousand square teeth to a fo